BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor....A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor.

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$3 50
When payment is not made in advance,..... 3 00

☞Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis for one year.

All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed to the proprietors.

No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.

Wilmington Journal.

VOL. 14. WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 30, 1858. NO. 35.

Terms of Advertising.

One square, 1 insertion,.....$1 00
Do. do. 2 do.....1 50
Do. do. 3 do.....2 00
Do. do. 3 months without change,.....4 00
Do. do. 6 do. do. do.....7 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....12 00
Do. do. 6 do. numbered weekly,.....15 00
Do. do. 12 do. do. do.....20 00

☞Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞No advertisement, reflecting upon private character, can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JOHN F. HERRING,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞Office at H. VonGlahn's store, North Water street, where he can be found when not engaged in out-door business. April 2, 1858—31-1y*

THOMAS W. PLAYER,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

March 19, 1857—29-1y.

JOS. T. WALSH.

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, *CONWAYBORO', S. C.*

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF LAW AND Equity for Horry and the adjoining Districts.

Dec. 7—78-3m-15-3-m*.

CLARK & FELT,

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKERS,

Corner Third and Princess streets, opposite R. H. Grant's Livery Stables, Wilmington, N. C.,

BUGGIES AND ROCKAWAYS constantly on hand. Repairing of all kinds, Painting and Trimming done in the neatest and most substantial manner. Orders solicited and promptly attended to. Terms, cash on delivery.

March 5, 1858.—27-1y.

P. HEINSBERGER,

BOOK-BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Second Door on Alley South of Cape Fear Bank.

Particular attention paid to the binding of Monthly Publications; also, to Music, Law and Medical Books.

☞Terms moderate, and orders executed with neatness and despatch.

Jan. 12th, 1858. 107-1w—20-6m.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, corner Princess and Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

REFERENCES:

H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank Cape Fear, Wilmington, N. C.
Col. John McRae, Pres't Bank Wilmington, do.* do.
D. A. Davis, Cashier Branch B'k Cape Fear, Salisbury, do.
J. G. Lash, " " Salem, do.
J. Eli Gregg, President of Bank Cheraw, S. C. [Oct 17]

JAMES O. BOWDEN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C

April 4, 1856.—[31-tf.

ALFRED ALDERMAN,

INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Will give prompt attention to all business in his line.

Feb. 20th, 1857. 25-1y

GEO. W. ROSE,

CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR, WILMINGTON, N. C.

June 17

S. M. WEST,

AUCTIONEER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C.

219-tf

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,

WHOLESALE AND RETIL DRUGGIST, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market sts., immediately opposite SHAW's old stand Wilmington, N. C. 5

JOSEPH L. KEEN,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia PRESS BRICK, FIRE BRICK, &c.

N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice May 20—37-1y.

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS, Wilmington, N. C.

W. G. MILLIGAN, proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.

Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.

N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or recharge made.

Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

SADDLES, Harness, Whips, Trunks, Leather, Oils, Condition Powders for diseased Horses, Coach Trimmings, Carpet Bags, Valises, &c., the largest stock in the State, and sold wholesale and retail, at the lowest New York prices. Harness and Trunks made to order, and repaired.

JAMES WILSON,

Oct 15—34-1y—7-1y No. 5 Market st., near the wharf.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.

BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally that, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.

☞REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞Mill Ink and Gudgeons made and warranted for ten years, for $10.

Clinton, May 9, 1856—36-tf.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber at Wilmington.

DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.

June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF H. W. & L. G. GRADY IS BY mutual consent dissolved, and H. W. Grady has removed his Steam Mill to 71st mile post, W. & W. R. R. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to share the patronage of all in want of Lumber. A considerable quantity of Red Oak Lumber can be procured here.

ALSO:

The Steam Mill in Duplin County, near Outlaw's Bridge, belonging to H. W. Grady & Co., is yet in operation, and besides being convenient for the immediate vicinity, we can deliver Lumber at White Hall, whereby persons up and down Neuse River can be readily supplied.

June 12, 1857.—41-tf

FURNITURE!!!

THE subscriiber would respectfully announce to the citizens of Wilmington and the public generally, that he has just selected in person, at the manufactories, and will receive during this month, the largest, best assorted stock of Cabinet Furniture that he has ever offered in this place. As he has had long experience in this business, and having purchased his entire stock *for cash*, at manufacturer's *lowest cash prices*, he can offer rare inducements to purchasers.—The following are among the articles to be found in his store, viz:

Parlor Setts, complete in Mahogany and Walnut;
Brocatelle and hair-cloth covering;
Sofas and Tete a Tetes, a great variety, from $13 to $50;
Mahogany and Walnut, Upholstered, Rocking and Easy Chairs;
Ottomans, Etageres and Corner Stands;
Centre, Sofa and Card Tables;
Pier, Mantle and Oval Mirrors;
Cane Seat Chairs from 75 cents to $2½ each;
Cane seat Rocking and Nurse Chairs;
Sideboards and Secretaries;
A beautiful lot of Chamber Furniture, setts complete;
Bureaus, a great variety, from $4 to $50;
Wardrobes, Washstands, Marble top, &c.;
Bedsteads, Bedsteads, Bedsteads;
Towel and light Stands;
Extension and other dining Tables;
Work Tables, Toilet Tables, Teapoys, &c.;
Also, a lot of superior Piano Fortes, Music Stands, Stools, &c.

Intending to sell goods low, his terms are cash, or on large bills, good negotiable paper, 90 days, with interest added.

JOHN D. LOVE,

No. 10 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.

August 19, 1857 286-12—50-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE LATE RESIDENCE OF GEN. JOHN GRAY Bynum, deceased, corner of 6th and Orange Streets. For terms, apply to N. N. Nixon, Esq., or C. T. N. Davis, Esq., or to the undersigned, Cottage Home, Lincoln County, N. C.

WM. P. BYNUM, Administrator.

January 8th, 1858 19-tf

SMALL POX DEAD.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW IN MARKET FOR LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, from five to thirty years old, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Persons wishing to sell, will do well to call on the subscriber, or address him at Clinton, N. C.

Feb. 5, 1858—23-3m* J. A. McARTHUR.

PIANO FORTES.

JUST RECEIVED AND OPENED, one door South of my Furniture Store, a lot of very superior Pianos, from several Manufactories; the best I have ever offered in this place, sizes 6¼, 6½, 6¾ and 7 Octave, rosewood cases, full round and square finish, full iron frames, &c., &c. A small advance on Manufacturers' *wholesale prices*, will be asked, and the usual guarantees given.

JNO. D. LOVE.

Wilmington, N. C., May 9th, 1857. 39-tf

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

PAINTS AND OILS.

10,000 LBS. Pure White Lead;
5,000 lbs. Pure White Zinc;
500 lbs. Pure White Zinc, in Varnish;
500 lbs. Silver Paint in Oil;
50 bbls. " " dry assorted;
10 " Spanish Brown;
5 " Venetian Red;
5 " Yellow Ochre;
5 " Limseed Oil;
5 " Lard Oil;
2 " Best Sperm Oil;
300 lbs. Chrome Green, in oil and dry;
200 " " Yellow, in Oil and dry. For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,

Oct. 2—5-tf Druggist & Chemist.

Schools.

LENOIR COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

MALE AND FEMALE.

LEVI BRANSON, A. B., Principal of Male Department.
MISS S. L. HAMPTON, in charge of Female Department.

THE SESSION IS NOW OPENING FINELY. OUR ACcommodations are good, and we are aiming at a high grade of scholarship. We hope to meet the educational wants of Eastern Carolina. Thanks to our friends for liberal patronage.

Board in advance, is $6 50; Tuition from $10 to $15; Ornamentals extra. For Catalogues apply to the Principal at Lenoir Institute, Lenoir County, N. C., or to

W. HENRY CUNNINGGINS, Secretary.

Sept. 4th, 1857 1-tf

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION will resume its operations again on MONDAY, the 14th of September, 1857.

The charges will be the same as they have been for the last year. Board $10 per month, including washing, lights, &c.

L. C. GRAVES, A. M., who has served us so long and efficiently as Principal of the Institute, now also has charge of the Steward's Department, which renders it doubly sure that this department will be conducted to the entire satisfaction of all.

Mr. STRADELLA will continue in charge of the Musical Department; and Mrs. STRADELLA the Department of Painting, &c. H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y Board of Trustees.

Clinton, N. C., Aug. 28, 1857. 52-tf

General Notices.

THE WARSAW HOUSE

IS NOW OPEN, AND THE SUBSCRIBER SOLICITS the patronage of the traveling community and the public in general. Every exertion on his part will be used to render them comfortable during their sojourn with him.—His table will be always supplied with the best the market affords.

His bar will be furnished with the best liquors that can be bought.

He has spacious Stables, and careful Ostlers in attendance at all times.

Passengers going North can buy through tickets to Weldon, from the Agent at the Fayetteville Hotel, returning can buy tickets at the W. & W. R. R. Office at Weldon.

Passengers stopping at the Warsaw House can have their baggage carried to and from the Rail Road. The Stage arrives at Warsaw at one-and-a-half o'clock, A. M., and leaves for Fayetteville on the arrival of the cars at 7½ P. M.

I have also a daily Stage line running to Kenansville, packages and small boxes will be forwarded to any point on the line. N. FREDERICK, Proprietor.

STAGE AGENTS.—J. H. Roberts, Fayetteville; G. W. Atkins, Clinton; J. B. Southerland, Warsaw; John Campbell, Weldon; Isaac B. Kelly, Kenansville.

Nov. 6th, 1857 10-6m*

Fayetteville Observer 6 months and send bill as above.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED against hunting, fishing, ranging stock, or in any other way trespassing on any of the lands of the subscriber, lying in Bladen or New Hanover counties, as the fullest penalties of the law will be enforced against all tresspassers.

Dec. 18, 1857.—16-5m* CHARLES HENRY.

76,000 ACRES FLORIDA LANDS AT AUCTION.

OFFICE OF THE ALA. & FLA. R. R. CO., Pensacola, Feb. 6, 1858.

THE ALABAMA AND FLORIDA RAILROAD COMpany of Florida will sell at public auction before the door of the Court House, in the City of Pensacola, on Monday the 3d day of May, 1858, *one hundred and twenty sections of land* (according to the U. S. surveys) belonging to said Company, lying within the Six Mile limits on each side of said Railroad, being a *portion* of the Lands inuring to said Company under an act of Congress donating Lands to the States of Alabama and Florida for construction of certain Railroads in said States, approved May 17th, 1856.

The facilities afforded by the Road now in the course of construction from Pensacola to Montgomery, Ala., offers inducements for the opening of Turpentine Plantations, the erection of Saw Mills, &c., on the line of Road, unsurpassed in any section of the Southern country. These Lands being well covered with a heavy growth of pine Timber, which, with the easy access afforded by Railroad to the Gulf at Pensacola, present advantages superior to any point either on the Atlantic or Gulf coast for investments.

For agricultural purposes, these Lands are valuable and worthy the attention of persons desirous of a location near the coast. The climate is salubrious; the country healthy and abounding with fine warter.

By order of the Board Directors.

GEO. W. HUTTON, Sec'y B. B. Ala. & Fla. R. R. Co. of Fla.

Feb. 19th, 1858 25-11t

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.

THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.

SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.

The best of reference can be given if required.

March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McCLARANAN.

RHODE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN INTRODUCING THE ABOVE HIGHLY AUTHENTIcated article to the Planters of N. Ca., we omit any lengthened remarks, preferring to secure their approval by actual tests and experiments, for which purpose we have made arrangements with Messrs. KEITH & FLANNER, of Wilmington, to receive orders for such quantities as Planters may require, who will furnish it at our prices, (forty-five dollars per ton,) with the simple addition of shipping expenses.

Messrs. K. & F. will also furnish a pamphlet containing directions for use, together with letters from those who have tested its value as a fertilizer by actual experiments.

Dec. 25—17-tf B. M. RHODES & CO.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, WARSAW, N. C.

THIS HOUSE, FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY L. Moore, has been newly fitted up by the subscriber for the benefit of the traveling community and the public at large. It is within a few yards of the Railroad Depot, and is also convenient for passengers going either the Fayetteville or Kenansville stage routes. Passengers will be waited on with pleasure at any hour of the night, and every attention will be paid to them that will render "mortal man happy," if happiness consists in good eating, drinking and sleeping, and, to prove this is no humbug, call and see for yourselves.

☞*There is a good Bar in connection with the house.*

Feb. 12.—24-3m. JOHN E. SWINSON, Proprietor.

CLERK AND MASTER'S SALE

OF VALUABLE LAND AND SLAVES.

BY VIRTUE OF CERTAIN DECREES OF THE COURT of Equity, held for the County of Duplin, on the 4th Monday in March, 1858, on Thursday the 13th day of May, at the Court House in Kenansville, I will expose to sale by public auction, the following lots and parcels of land in the County of Duplin, viz: The tract of land now in the occupancy of John B. Hussey, known as the Tim. Murphy or Pocosin land, containing about 130 acres; the tract of land known as the Sam. Houston land, containing about —— acres; the lot in Kenansville on which J. B. Hussey resides, containing nine acres; the lot in Kenansville known as the Alley lot, containing two acres; the lot in Kenansville known as the Sullivan Hotel lot, and also the lot adjoining the lot last referred to, and including the Stores or Offices and Stables, belonging to the heirs of the late Hampton Sullivan.

ALSO, THIRTY-SIX VALUABLE SLAVES.

The Lands will be sold on a credit of six and twelve months, and the Slaves on a credit of six months, and the purchasers will be required to give bonds, with good and sufficient sureties, bearing interest from the day of sale.

JERE. PEARSALL, C. & M. E.

April 2. 31—ts

THE CERTIFICATE OF DANIEL BOURDEAUX, DEC'D., for five shares of Stock in the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road Company being lost or mislaid, I hereby give notive to the Board of Directors of said Company, that I shall apply for a renewal of the same.

A. M. LAMB, Executor.

April 2d, 1858 31-6t*

TURPENTINE AND FARM LANDS FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale his entire possessions of Lands, lying in the county of Onslow, on the South West Creek, or South West branch of New River. The Farm, embracing about six hundred acres on the Creek and both sides of the Road leading from Wilmington to Jacksonville and Newbern, five miles from Jacksonville, and about equidistant between Wilmington and Newbern. The Turpentine or Pine Lands embrace sixteen hundred acres, lying within a few miles of the plantation, and from three to five miles from a good landing on the Creek.

The above property offers a rare opportunity for investment, the Pine lands being mostly in their virgin state, and capable of producing from ten to twelve tasks of boxes.—The Farm lands, although in bad order from long neglect, lies well, and is susceptible of a very high state of improvement, affording all the materials and every facility for the same. The Lands would be sold in a body, or in parcels.—Terms of sale made easy.

For further information, apply to the subscriber, or to N. N. Nixon, Wilmington. C. D. M. FOY.

Oct. 1, 1857 13-tf—6-tf

General Notices.

NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE A MEETING OF THE SLAVEholders Company at Union Academy, near Harrell's Store, New Hanover County, on Saturday the 15th day of May next. All persons who have subscribed to assist in procuring a pack of dogs for the use of the Company, are particularly requested to attend, as business of importance will be transacted.

April 23d, 1858 34-3t*

POSTED.

ALL PERSONS are forewarned against trespassing on my Lands on Topsail Sound, especially on either side of Fox Pond, joining the lands owned by the heirs of the late Thomas Nixon, deceased, as such offenders will suffer the penalty of the Law. CHAS. H. ALEXANDER.

April 15th, 1858 34-2t*

SALE AT POINT CASWELL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WISHING TO GIVE THEIR UNdivided attention to farming pursuits, offer to sell at public auction, at their store, on Friday the 4th of June next, if not previously disposed of, that very valuable property at Point Caswell; about nine acres of land fronting on the river 125 yards, and back 600 yards. There is a beautiful oak grove and an excellent spring of water on the premises.

The improvements are a large Storehouse 40 feet long; a small Dwelling House and Stables, all new; a No. 1 Turpentine Still of 30 bbls. capacity, well set and new.

This place possesses many peculiar advantages to render it very valuable, being at the head of Steam Boat navigation on tide water on Black River;—the excellent and fresh turpentine land in the surrounding country which has been worked but very little, and the cheap transportation of goods and produce. About 15,000 bbls. turpentine are hauled to the place yearly.

About 30,000 dollars worth of goods can be sold per annum, and turpentine can be bought on very reasonable terms. The roads lead from the Store in almost every direction.

The stand for Merchandizing and Distilling Turpentine is as good, if not the best, in the county, out of Wilmington.

The land will be divided in lots, if desired, provided all is sold.

The property will be sold on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, with interest from date—notes negotiable and payable at Bank. Address CHAS. W. MURPHY,

Moore's Creek, N. H. Co., N. C. J. H. MURPHY.

April 17th, 1858 189-3t—34-ts

MOLASSES.

385 HHDS. PRIME NEW CROP CUBA MOLASSES, in good casks, now landing from the Brig S. P. Brown and Bark Saranac. For sale by

April 16th—33-1m] J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

PORK AND BACON.

500 BARRELS GOOD CINCINNATI MESS AND Rump Pork;
100 hhds. prime Bacon, Sides and Shoulders. For sale by J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

April 16th, 1858 33-1m

FRESH ARRIVALS,

PER SCHR. HELENE, FROM NEW YORK:
50 boxes Colgate's Pale and No. 1 Soap;
25 bags Laguyra Coffee;
25 " Green Rio do.
20 bbls. C. Yellow Sugar. Low for cash at
April 14. GEO. H. KELLEY'S.

TAILORING, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER, while returning his sincere thanks to his friends and public generally, respectfully states that he still continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS*, at his old stand on Second street, Willkings' building—third door above Market street, and has on hand, just received, a choice assortment of *CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.*, suitable for the approaching season, and which he will be happy to have made up to order, in superior style, and on reasonable terms. *CUTTING* done to order, and good fitting garments guarantied. Also, *CLEANING* and *REPAIRING* promptly attended to. TITUS R. JAMES.

April 16, 1858 33-3m*

NORTH CAROLINA MEDICAL SOCIETY.

THE NINTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY of North Carolina, will be held in Newbern, at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 3d Tuesday in May next.

Physicians attending said meeting will be passed over the several Rail Roads in the State at half price.

The North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road will be completed in a few days, which will make the place of meeting so easy of access as to enable Physicians from all parts of the State to attend. It is desirable that each County be represented by a full delegation.

WILL. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., *Sec'y.*

Wilmington, N. C., April, 16, 1858. 33—tm.

Raleigh Standard, Newbern Union, Salisbury Watchman, Rutherfordton Enquirer, Warrenton News, and Asheville News copy once a week till meeting, and send bills as above.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, J. B. B. MONK, B. V. CARROLL, L. A. Merriman, A. M. Rackly and Milton K. Devane, have applied to be incorporated by letters patent—under the name and style of The Magnolia Male Academy, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Education and instruction of youth, at Magnolia, in the county of Duplin, for the space of thirty years—

And it appearing that the parties aforesaid have complied with the law in such cases made and provided—

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that letters patent have this day been issued, incorporating the said parties and their successors, under the name and style above, the space of time, place and business, and for the purposes aforesaid.

Given under my hand as Governor of the State of North Carolina, at the Executive Office, in the city of Raleigh, this 31st day of March, A. D. 1858.

April 9, 1858.—32-4t. THOS. BRAGG.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE ONE LOT, with two small DWELLING HOUSES on the same, and one VACANT LOT, situated in the Southeastern part of the town of Wilmington. For particulars, apply to

April 2d.—31-3m. J. B. KENNEDY.

900 TO 1000 BALES OF COTTON PER ANNUM.

I AM STILL MANUFACTURING AT THE ROCKY MT. MILLS, Edgecombe county, N. C., 900 to 1000 Bales Cotton per annum, and will deliver at any of our Railroad depots, free of freights, to punctual customers, on 3 months time, or discount of 2½ per cent. for cash, COTTON YARN, SEINE TWINE, PLOW LINES, &c.

Orders addressed to WILLIAM S. BATTLE, Rocky Mt., Edgecombe county, N. C., will be promptly attended to.

March 25, 1858 30-10m*

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.

FRONT STREET, GRANITE ROW, NO. 1.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS RECENTLY PURCHASED A large and attractive stock of Staple and Fancy *DRY GOODS*, for *Cash*, which will be sold for cash to the citizens of Wilmington, and surrounding country, at a very small advance from cost. S. R. BIRDSEY.

1858 SPRING NOVELTIES. 1858

BLACK and Fancy Silks, Muslins, Bereges, Mantillas, Stella Shawls, Parasols, Mitts, Kid Gloves, and everything in the Dry Goods line. Also, 50 cases Bonnets, trimmed in the latest Spring style; very cheap for cash, at

S. R. BIRDSEY'S,

On Front street, Granite Row, No. 1.

March 19. 29—3m*

SELLING OFF AT COST.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand at his Shop, corner of Walnut and Water streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture, which will be sold at cost. Purchasers will probably never meet with such an opportunity again here. Repairing done at short notice, and in the best manner, for cash only.

ISAAC WELLS.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please call and settle immediately.

March 19, 1858.—29-tf.

A lover knelt to a maiden fair,
And avowed him her adorer—
"Ah! wilt thou leave me, sweetest one?
Thou bright and fair Aurora!"

Up sprang the blood of maiden fair,
Who boxed her fond adorer—
"How dare you, sir, miscal me thus?
Me, indeed, A ROARER!"

"Breathe soft ye winds, ye waters gently flow,
Shield her ye trees, ye flowers around her grow;
Ye swains, I beg you, pass in silence by;
My love in yonder vale asleep does lie."

The King of Delhi beguiled the cares of State by inditing poetry. We let the Hindoostan language slide, and cite only specimens in English:—

"Oh, heart! see the strength of the right!
The Christian is beaten with his own shoe."

"Nothing could be done either by Russia or Rome;
The English are ruined by the cartridge."

"The troops surrounded, sleep and rest are gone;
Death is decided; it does little signify whether it comes in the morning or evening."

May is considered an unfortunate marrying month.—A down-east editor says, a girl was asked not long since to unite herself in the silken tie to a brisk lad, who named May in his proposals. The lady tenderly intimated that May was an unlucky month for marrying.

"Well, make it June, then," honestly replied the swain, anxious to accommodate.

The damsel paused a moment, cast down her eyes, and said, with a blush,

"Wouldn't April do as well?"

Six hundred barrels of new Bermuda potatos arrived at New York on Friday. Some tomatos from the same place also arrived, with new peas from Charleston.—Tomatos sell at $2 per box, green peas $10 per barrel, and asparagus 50 a 75 cents per bunch.

From the Union and American.

Sut Lovegood at Sicily Burn's Wedding.

BY E—— L——, OF TENNESSEE.

"Hey, Ge-orge!" rang among the mountain slopes; and on looking up to my left, I saw "Sut" tearing along down a steep point, ("heading me off,") in a long Kangaroo-like lope, holding his flask high above his head, and hat in hand. He brought up near me, still banteringly shaking the half-full tickler within an inch of my face, until the bead rose to the corn-cob stopper. "Whar ye gwine? take a suck, hoss? This yere truck's *old*. I kotch hit misef hot this morning frum the stillwurm.—Narra durn'd bit ove strike-nine in hit—I put that ar piece ove burnt dried peach in misef tu gin it culler—better nor ole Bullin's plan: he puts tan ooze in what he sells, and when that aint handy he mixes a leetle ove the red water outen a pond below his barn—makes a powerful natral culler, but don't help the taste any.—Then he korrects that with red pepper. Hits an orful mixtry, that hard-shell whiskey ove ole Bullin's. He hes pisined ni onto three-quarters ove the belevin part ove his congrigashun with hit, an tuther quarter's agwine the same road, ef his still hous dont burn down soon, ur he peg out hissef. Haint he the durndest speciments ove a walkin barrel ove g——s ye ever seed eny how?

Say, Georgey, dy'e see these here well poles, what I uses fur laigs? Well, I passed em by each uther purty peart tuther day. I put just wun out so, an then tuther, say nine feet beyant, and then kep a doin hit. I'll just gin ye leave tu go tu the devil haf hammo, ef I didn't make fewer tracks tu the mile, an more tu the minit, then wur ever made by eny human manbody, without the help ove a hoss, since Bark Wilson beat the saw-log frum the top ove the Frog mountain inter the Ocoee ruver, an dove an dodged hit at last. Everything what talks an cries, hes a pint ove sum sort. Ole Bullin's pint is a durned, first-rate, three-bladed, double-barreled, water-proof hypockricy, an a onquinchabel appetite fur bald face. Sicily Burns' pint is thru hur feeters, an ways tu drive men folks crazy. She gins them a fever, jest es sartin es a week at Orleans in August wud.—Durn her, she's down on her heels now, an walks flat-footed at that. Dad's pint, an hits the only pint he hes got, is tu be king ove all durn'd fools, sence the days ove that feller, the bibil reads about, what housed so much corn in Egypt, an lost his coat by runnin outen hit.—Hit tells us who was the strongest man, an who wus the meekist man, who wus the best man, but leves ye tu guess who wus the biggest fool, an ef thar's a bull nigger in Tennessee, what cudent tell the fust pop arter hearin it red, I wudent gin fifty cents fur him sartin.—He hesent sence enuff tu run into the house, ef it wur rainin ded cats, that's all. *My* pint is in beatin eny body suckin in a big skeer, an then in beatin anybody's hoss ur skared dog runnin outen it agin. I used tu think mi pint wur like dad's, onmixed fool; but when he acted hoss, I gin in. Maybe when I gits his sperience, an em es ole, I ken nock the hons ofen him, an be king fool misef on his pint. But its mity onsartin. He hes never been beat yet, by enything that cud talk. Now, ef a feller knows whot his pint is, he ken get along, allers purvidin he don't swar away his liberty tu a temprance society, ur liv tu fur frum a still-hous, an tu ni a church ur a jail. Them's mi sentiments, an I'll gin ye another ove em: Men folks wur made jist tu drink, eat, an fur stayin awake in the yearly part ove nites; an the wimin tu cook the vittils, mix the licker, an help the men tu du the stayin awake. That's hit, an nuthin more, onless hits fur the wimin tu raise the devil atween meals, an the men tu play short kerds atween drams, swap hosses with fools, an fite fur exercise at odd spell. Yer don't onderstand life, George, yet.

But about my swappin these yere laigs so fast: I hed got about a fox squirrill full ove biled corn juice under my shut, an wur aimin fur Bill Kar's on foot, and when I got in site ove ole Burns' I seed ni onto fifty horses an mules hitched onto his fence. It wur Sicily's weddin. She married Clapshaw, the sukit rider; the same fellow he's faith gin out when he met me makin soda. Now, I'll tell yu two things nobody ever seed: wun is a ded mule—I means a mule what jist died far, without eny help; and tother is a sukit rider's grave. Caze why, the he mules all turn inter ole field shool masters, an the she wuns inter strong minded wimmem, an then they dies like eny other human. An the sukit riders, them what marrys money, turns inter store keepers; an them what marrys fur it, but gits bit, turns inter politicians, and then they dies sorter like humans too. I'll tell yu an uther thing about the varmints; they eat chickens round the sukit till they skares up a rich gall, and ef ever one ove em lowers his sites onto a gall, why she is a gall no longer, no more nor he stays a sukit rider.—They jist hitch hosses, an good bye gall, good-bye ole sedge field, pine thicket, sukit, an look out for a team ove shuttail children, a pale oman, sharp hoss tradin, an stayin at home on kolection Sundays. Now ole Burns hed a big black and white bull, with a ring in his nose an the rope tied up round his horns. They rid im tu mill and sich like with a saddil made outen dog wood forks an clap-boards, as kivered with ole carpit, rope girth and stirup lethers, with a loop fur the foot. Ole Sock, es they called him, hed jist got back frum mill, an wur turned inter the yard, sadil an all, tu pick grass. I wur slurgin roun too, outside the house, for they hedent axed me in when they sot down tu eat. Sock nosed round till he foun a big baskit what hilt a little shattered corn, an he put his hed tu git it. I slipped up and jerked the handil over his hons. Now, George, du yu no the natur ove a cow brute? Theys the durndest fools over all the beastes, (allers septin ove the Lovegoods,) fur when they gits inter tribulashun they nos nothin but to shut thur eyes, beller, an back and keep a backin. Well, when ole Sock found his sef in darkness when he raised his hed, he made wun lunge agin the house that shook the daubin out, then he fetch a beller mout been hearn a mile, an then sot inter an onendin sistim ove backin. A big crawfish wur no whar.—Fust agin wun thing, then over anuther, among which wus the bee bench, an a dozen stands ove bees. This knokin down thar bench fotch out all the bees, fitin mad; the whole ar wur full ove em, redy tu pich inter eny thing what moved. The hous sot onter slopin groun, an the yard dore wer even with hit; so Sock jist backed in onder a dubble hed ove steme, a blowin and a bawlin, an the leder ove the biggest armý ove bees ever seed out at one time; they fill'd the baskit, they lodged onto his tale till hit wur es thick es a waggin tung, and strate up in the ar at that, lookin sorter like a ded pine kivered with ivy. They wur in fac all over im, an at work with all thar mites, a makin im feel good an hot an improvin his temper mitely. Ove all the durned times ye ever hearn tell ove, wur thar an thar-abouts. He cum tale fust agin the ole two story Dutch clock an fotch hit, bustin the innards outen it; the leetle wheels were all over the flore. Next pas he fotch up agin the foot ove a big dubbil engine bedsted, an rared hit onto aind an punchin wun ove the posts thru the glass winder. The next tail fust experdition wur agin a katakonered cupbord, what soon kotch darnation. He smashed the glass dores in, upsetin hit, and then stomped every thing inter the shelves all tu giblets, a tryin tu back further in that derecshun. Pickil krocks, presarve jars, vinegar jugs, seed bags, yarb bunches, paragorick bottils, aig baskits, an delf, were all mixed d—d permiskusly, an not wuth a sortin by about a duller and an alf. Next he got a fair back acros the rume agin the board pertishun; he went thru like hit hed been paper, an tuck about six feet square ove hit in splinters an skraps with im inter the rume whar they wur a eatin, an now the fitin ove bees, an dancin, an dodgin begun.

Clapshaw's mam wer deaf as a dog iron, and sot at the aind of the tabil nex tu whar Sock busted thru the wall; tail aind on he cum agin her cheer, histing her and hit onto the tabil. Now the squawkin an cussin, and the smashin of things, and mixin ov vittils begun. They had sot several tabils together tu make hit long enuf, so he jist rolled em up a top ove one another an thar sot ole Missis Clapshaw a straddle ove the top ove the pile, a fitin bees like onto a mad wind mill, with her caliker cap in wun hand for a wepun, an a cruet frame in tuther; an a kickin like she wur ridin a lazy hoss arter a doctor. Taturs, cabidge, meat, supe, sop, dumplins an the truck ye waller em in; milk, plates, pies and every durn fixing ye cud think ove in a week, wer thar mixed and mashed like hit hed been thru a thrashin masheen. Ole Sock still kep a backin, an backed the hole pile, ole 'oman an all, with five or six uther bee fiters an a few cheers, outen the big dore and down seven steps inter the lane; and then he turned a fifteen hundred pound sunscreet hissef arter 'em, an lit stop ove all the mixed up mess ontó his back. About the time he got tu his feet, ole man Burns—ye know how fat, stumpy an crose grained he is eny how—made a mad thatch at the health an hosts hit, but cudent fin git quick enuf, for old Sock fot hissef, hillsaw! and kicked the ole stud hoss fust inter the ark an fin it. Bookin back an feel the hankin in his jaws. Jest up wun ov his hine leg and

A correspondent of the Boston Journal says that the Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New York, has been lecturing in Boston on the Bible, and that he has been severely criticised for his views. The correspondent says:

"Dr. Cheever is a man of great power, and his lectures are full of thought and eloquence. He is a man of deep religious feeling, and his views are entitled to respectful consideration. He is a man of great power, and his lectures are full of thought and eloquence. He is a man of deep religious feeling, and his views are entitled to respectful consideration."

The case was tried before the tribunal of commerce, and decided in my favor on the 3d of April, acquitting me of all blame and awarding the bark 500 francs per day for every day detained by the prosecutors. About the 8th of the same month the case was taken to the court of Aix, where it was argued. The judges, being unable to give their decision, it was referred to a commission of three shipmasters. They went on board the bark and examined the signal light used at the time of the collision, and reported that the light was of sufficient size and in a proper position, and was set ten minutes before the accident occurred; and they also reported that the steamer violated a well known regulation by putting her wheel to starboard and endeavoring to pass the bark to the left instead of the right.

After this report the case was again brought before the imperial court of Aix. Notwithstanding the report of experts chosen by themselves, they decided against the Adriatic, on the ground that if the light had been really set, it was either too small, or placed in no position to be seen by the La Lyonnais, or, finally, set too late.

This decision was rendered against me on the 24th of December, 1857, after a detention of ten months.

After confiscating my vessel, freight, and 2,000 francs of my own private property, feeling my case a hard one, and that I had been deeply wronged, I deemed it just to myself and to the owners of the Adriatic, knowing not at what moment I might be arrested and placed in prison for non-payment of the value of the Lyonnais, (1,500,000 francs,) to attempt an escape. Accordingly I left the port of Marseilles, with the Adriatic, (without as

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1858.

FOR GOVERNOR,

HON. JOHN W. ELLIS,

OF ROWAN COUNTY.

District Meetings in New Hanover.

During the session of our Superior Court we have seen and talked with a goodly number of our Democratic citizens from the county, and we feel authorized in renewing our suggestion to the Democratic voters in the different Captains' districts to assemble at the usual place of meeting in each district, on Saturday the 15th day of May, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Democratic County Convention, to be held in Wilmington on Tuesday of June County Court. Each Captain's district is entitled to three delegates. If all the districts will respond to this call, and meet and appoint delegates on the same day it will save all future trouble or cause of complaint. Each district will then act independently, and without interference or the suspicion of interference from any other district.

The 15th day of May will be as convenient as any other day, and we earnestly recommend it.

☞ Isn't it about time that the papers were bringing forward General Wm. Walker once more? All the usual topics are pretty essentially worn out—used up and defunct, and nothing has been said about the "General" for several weeks, if not longer. We see now that his trial for a breach of the neutrality laws has been postponed until the fourth Monday in May, when he will be acquitted, we suppose;—this will be fatal to him. He ought, at least, to be threatened with hangnation—it would make a *quasi* martyre of him, although it would be rather uncomfortable for him, should he be made a *bona fide* sufferer.

The rise and fall of the heroes of the hour is one of the phenomena of our "fast" age and country. A man springs into notoriety and springs back again into obscurity with the most remarkable alacrity, Filibusters and politicians alike. Of all the ephemeral reputations that men can enjoy, that of the merely popular stump orator, or even parliamentary tactician, is the most ephemeral. Like an echo from the tomb, we hear every now and then something from some man who once stood in the high places of the land—rode on the top wave of popular notoriety, and filled newspapers with his fame. The mere talker *must* "keep himself before the people," or be forgotten. Therein the thinker—the writer may find his compensation. Like an actor, or a singer, the mere man of words and gestures passes away with the present hour, or leaves behind but a dim remembrance among the few, gradually growing fewer, by whom his personal presence is recollected. The bustling talker—the reckless filibuster fills the present hour and appears to be the power in the state—the mere writer gives place—is elbowed aside.—But the written word remains, as does the accomplished deed, while the mere temporary excitements of the hour pass away.

Burke and Sheridan, Pitt and Fox flourished together in England. Pitt and Fox led parties and commanded the ear and attention of the House—Burke cleared the benches when he rose to talk, and Sheridan's power was weakened by his connection with the stage. A half century has passed away and England ignores the policy of Pitt and of Fox—shakes hands with the younger Napoleon and sees the errors while it groans under the burdens imposed by Pitt's financial policy, while Fox's ideas of political economy would not now be avowed by a school-boy without shame. But the deep philosophy of Burke remains in his glowing pages, and reverence for his genius increases with each generation of readers, while the plays of Sheridan will enbalm his name to the latest posterity, after the struggles of British politics are forgotten and the very existence of England itself as a great nation be only a matter of history.

Many familiar instances might be cited from the political history of our own country, tending to strengthen the position we have taken. Old Mr. Benton will be remembered more by his efforts as an author than by his displays as a politician, while the "leading statesmen," who have left no record behind them on paper, or made no enduring mark on the statute-book or fixed policy of the country, will pass away.

The most miserable grave of talent in these latter days is editing. If a man is great it buries him. If he has the capabilities of greatness, it wholly prevents their development. The energies of the mind are frittered away from day to day and from week to week upon passing topics. The effect of an editor's labors may remain—the labors themselves pass away and are forgotten—who preserves a daily or weekly paper?

But who cares for posterity? What does posterity care for anybody? Posterity be hanged.

KANSAS.—We have written this miserable word so often that we can write it now with our eyes shut—backwards or forward, with our left hand which we have trained to relieve the right in the business of writing "Kansas." In a short time we expect to find both our hands so tired with writing Kansas, that we will be forced to go barefoot, that we may write Kansas with our toes.

Well, Kansas will form the burden of all the speechifying in the House for at least a couple of weeks to come. Kansas with mustard and pepper and Kansas plain, Kansas fried and Kansas stewed, Kansas roasted and Kansas boiled, nothing but Kansas. The discussion of Kansas has not been postponed, it is in full blast.

We have laid fully before our readers the proposition of the Comittee of Conference. We beg them to judge themselves. We are tired of thinking about the affair. Our printers are run out of capital K.'s, and will be forced to spell Kansas with a small k.

ACCIDENT AND MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.—We learn that yesterday forenoon, Wm. King, a young boy of some thirteen years of age, a son of Mr. Jos. King, fell through the scaffolding immediately under the ceiling of the new Theatre, said scaffolding having been placed there for the workmen engaged in plastering the ceiling. The distance to the floor could not be less than fifty feet.—About twelve feet from the floor he struck upon a board projecting edgewise, somewhat bruising his hip and lacerating his arm. He must have struck obliquely against this board, rather grazing upon it than striking square, so that instead of killing him, as might have been feared, it broke his fall. We are informed that he is doing better this morning than could have been expected or hoped for. No bones are broken, and, so far, no serious internal injuries have been discovered. His worst wounds appear to be a bruise upon one of his hips, another on his jaw, and a considerable laceration of the flesh of one of his arms. None of these are supposed to be dangerous. His preservation is little less than a miracle.

He was employed by the contractor who has the job of plastering the Theatre.—*Daily Journal, 29th inst.*

☞ We notice by our exchanges that it snowed pretty heavily throughout our State upon Monday last. At Goldsboro', Fayetteville, Raleigh, Hillsboro', etc., they had it quite sharp. We fear for the fruit. There won't be apples enough to keep the apple neighborhoods in brandy until they get done stilling it, and as for peach and honey, art must supply the defects of nature.

A celebrated barrister, retired from practice, was one day asked his sincere opinion of the law. "Why, the fact is," rejoined he, "if any man were to claim the coat upon my back, and threaten my refusal with a law suit, he should certainly have it, lest, in defending my coat, I should lose my waistcoat also."

SUPERIOR COURT.—Last evening, between seven and eight o'clock, the case of Pitts and two Allens, was put to the jury under the charge of his Honor, and in about an hour, or a little more, a verdict of larceny was returned against the three.

The case was fully and ably argued for the State by Messrs. Miller & Baker and J. L. Holmes, Esqs., and for the defence by Joshua G. Wright and A. M. Waddell, Esqs. Solicitor Strange waived his right to address the jury. The fact of the taking of the pocket-book from Mr. Robbins, by the two elder prisoners, was not denied, and the discussion turned not upon the offence, but its grade. Was it committed in or near a public highway, and was the taking accompanied by that amount and description of violence essential to make up the crime of robbery. His Honor stated that the question as to whether a Railroad was or was not a public highway, had never been decided in connection with the criminal jurisprudence of the country. Railroads were improvements of recent growth, but in his opinion, they were public highways, so far as to make robbery committed on them highway robbery. This offence, if committed in a car, and on the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, was committed on a public highway. So committed, he did not think that the proximity of the Causeway or the River, could have any bearing upon the case. The question of the amount and character of the violence was next to be considered, and this His Honor explained at some length. Was it the intention of the prisoners to take the money of Mr. Robbins by force—by overcoming his resistance? or was it their intention, and did they actually so crowd upon him as to get the opportunity to filch his money—to pick his pocket?

Of course we do not pretend to state the charge of His Honor fully. We fear we have not even given it correctly, although we have endeavored to do so as far as we have gone. The verdict of the jury was, no doubt, founded upon a doubt about the amount and character of the force used being sufficient to sustain the charge of capital felony. The prisoners were sent to jail to await the sentence of the court.

This morning His Honor sentenced Pitts and the elder Allen to receive thirty-nine lashes, be imprisoned for six months, and at the end of that time receive thirty-nine lashes more. The Younger Allen is to receive twenty lashes and be discharged.

The prisoners were placed in the pillory this morning, shortly after 11 o'clock, and were whipped in accordance with the sentence.

Bythell Mitchell and Dugald Clark, white men, and three free colored men—mulattoes, were put in the box charged with the murder of Shaw. The counsel for the State submitted an affidavit, setting forth the fact that owing to the absence of one or more material witnesses the State could not safely proceed to trial.

Bythell Mitchell is a man rather above middle height, long hair and beard, thirty-five to forty years of age.—Dugald Clark is over fifty, or looks so. Is not so tall as Mitchell, by some inches. He is a justice of the peace, we believe, and has borne a fair character.

The mulattoes, whose names we forget, are all what would be called likely, only one of them having anything of a dissipated look. Solicitor Strange, M. London, Esq., Hon. Wm. A. Graham and F. George, Esq., appear for the State. Messrs. Davis and Maultsby for Mitchell and the three colored men, Adam Empie, Esq., for Clark.

The case has been postponed until to-morrow, to allow time to send for the absent witnesses.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

The court decided to proceed this morning with the trial of the prisoners from Columbus County. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in getting a jury at 10 minutes after 11 o'clock, there still being one juror wanting to complete the number. This is the most serious case of the term, and excites deep interest here, in Columbus, and in the portion of the State from which the murdered man came. We omitted yesterday to state that Messrs. Miller and Baker appear for the defence. At half-past eleven the jury was completed.

Daily Journal, 28th inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court is still occupied with the trial of the prisoners from Columbus, charged with the murder of Shaw. Up to 12 o'clock some 22 or 23 witnesses had been examined for the State, and several more have yet to be examined on the same side.

We understand that there are over twenty witnesses summoned for the defence, so that the evidence can hardly be closed this evening.

This morning quite an affecting scene was presented in Court when a boy—a son of the prisoner Mitchell—was placed upon the stand to testify relative to Shaw's having gone to his father's house at or before the time of his (Shaw's) disappearance. The witness became painfully affected—so much so as to be unable to proceed. His Honor excused him from further examination, and he was taken from the stand. The whole affair was melancholy in the extreme.

The evidence against the prisoner Mitchell is very strong. That against Clark shows a queer connection between him and Mitchell, but whether a guilty connection or not, or if guilty, whether the proof of guilt is conclusive we are not prepared to say. No evidence has yet been brought forward bearing upon the negroes. It is said that the witnesses against the negroes are mostly of their own color.—*Daily Journal, 29th inst.*

FIRE.—About eleven o'clock last night the alarm of fire was raised, and was found to proceed from the burning of the kitchen in the rear of the residence of Wm. A. Wright, Esq., on Third Street, near the Episcopal Church. The fire communicated to a negro house lying north of the kitchen and belonging to Dr. A. J. DeRossett, Sr., which, with the building in which the fire originated, was completely burned down.

At one time the neighboring buildings, especially Military Hall, occupied by the Wilmington Light Infantry, were threatened, and had not everything been so completely saturated by the heavy rain, the fire would certainly have spread, considering the high wind that prevailed. The damage was confined to the destruction of the two out-buildings already referred to.

Daily Journal, 27th inst.

Judge Ellis' Appointments.

We publish below the first appointments of Judge Ellis for the campaign. Other and further appointments will be announced in due time.

Judge Ellis, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will address the people at the following times and places:

Monroe, Union County, Tuesday,	11th	May.
Wadesborough, Anson, Thursday,	13th	"
Rockingham, Richmond, Saturday,	15th	"
Lumberton, Robeson, Tuesday,	18th	"
Fayetteville, Cumberland, Thursday,	20th	"
Clinton, Sampson, Saturday,	22d	"
Kenansville, Duplin, Monday,	24th	"
Mosely Hall, Lenoir, Wednesday,	26th	"
Snow Hill, Greene, Friday,	28th	"
Greenville, Pitt, Monday,	31st	"

THE COLD CHANGE.—Our exchanges inform us of the occurrence of heavy frosts in the upper portion of Georgia and Alabama. On Saturday, the 24th inst., it was snowing heavily at different points in the Western parts of Pennsylvania and New York.

We learn that a little after twelve last night—or say half-past twelve, to half-past one this morning, it snowed pretty briskly here for some twenty minutes to half an hour. A gentleman has just informed us that about sunrise this morning, a thin scum of ice was plainly perceptible in exposed places. May used to be the beginning of Summer. What it will soon be if the seasons keep growing later is hard to say. Lord Rosse's hot summer, which he did not prognosticate, is taking its time. Serious fears are entertained for the crops, and especially the fruit.—*Daily Journal, 27th inst.*

MILITARY.—This morning our streets have been relieved by the presence of two fine Military Companies from Fayetteville—the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry, the former under the command of Major Draughon, the latter under the command of Major Cook. Our three town Companies turned out this morning to receive their visitors, with whom they will proceed on their way to the celebration to-morrow at Newbern. The five companies made a very handsome display indeed. We need not speak of our own Companies, and little reference is needed to our Fayetteville friends. The military of our sister town have always maintained a high standing, from which they have never fallen, and of this fact no other evidence is necessary than that afforded by the admirable discipline and soldierlike appearance of those who are now with us.—The companies will start on a special train to-day at one o'clock. From all appearances the turn-out at Newbern will be both large and imposing. Our citizen soldiery are the guardians of our rights, and judging from the probable crowd at Newbern, we may venture to affirm that the balance of this week they will watch over those rights with *sleepless* vigilance.

We really trust that they may have a very pleasant time.—*Daily Journal, 28th inst.*

The Excursion to Newbern.

A little before one o'clock yesterday the procession for Newbern started from Market street up to the Railroad Depot. It was composed of the Independent Light Infantry and the Lafayette Light Infantry of Fayetteville. Both these Companies reflect great credit upon the town from which they hail. Then came the Wilmington Light Infantry—then the German Volunteers, then the Rifle Cadets—then, last but not least the members of the Howard Fire Company in their firemen's uniform of glazed hats, of the New York pattern, red shirts and dark pants. They carried their apparatus along. The Companies got dinner at the dining saloon at the depot, before starting. We ought perhaps to have stated that the march up was led by the Wilmington Cornet Band, and that the other Companies had also bands, so that there was no lack of music. At about two o'clock eight long cars full of passengers and two other large cars, filled with the munitions of peaceful warfare, left the depot and passed up the grade in tow of one engine and shoved from behind by another. From the railroad bridge fair hands waved handkerchiefs to those who waved again—a cheer went up—the engine gathered headway—screamed—puffed—howled and disappeared, and the excursion was fairly started for the goodly town of Newbern. The train went in charge of two careful and competent Conductors, and we trust that no accident will occur to mar the pleasure of the trip. For ourselves, we must say that we were severely tempted to go—sick or well, ready or not ready, for there is nothing moves us so strongly as the contagious influence of so clever a crowd. However, we can promise our readers that every incident of the trip worth reporting will be faithfully reported for their amusement and information.

[By Telegraph from Goldsboro'.]

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. CLANCEY, chief operator, for the following information relative to the Excursion to Newbern:

The train from Wilmington arrived at Goldsboro' 15 minutes after six o'clock yesterday evening, left for Newbern at 7, and arrived at the latter place a few minutes before 10 o'clock. It is estimated that three thousand persons have passed through Goldsboro' to Newbern. Three trains went down yesterday and four this morning. The only accident so far, was the running off the track of the last train which started this morning. It was detained only about one hour, when one of the cars were detached, and the balance proceeded on. No one was hurt. The train from Newbern last night brought a number of person who returned for want of sleeping accommodations.

There is to be a grand ball in Newbern to-night.—The United States Band from the Receiving Ship Pennsylvania is in attendance on the occasion. The weather is delightful.—*Daily Journal, 29th inst.*

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—SENATE.—The joint resolution for the relief of the widow of Captain Herndon, was read twice and referred to the Naval Committee.—Kansas resumed and still debated. Crittendon pointed out the difference between the committee's substitute and his own. Hunter replied ably to Crittenden. Collamer made a speech on Kansas affairs. Wade spoke an hour, characterizing the administration as corrupt.—Green at 5 o'clock was defending the administration and the committee's report.

The Senate adjourned without action. Kansas will be resumed to-morrow.

Nothing else of importance.

HOUSE.—A statement was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, of the condition of the Banks of the whole country. The Fort Snelling committee made two reports. A resolution was adopted authorizing evening sessions for debate only. The Bill to allow pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, was discussed.

From the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, April 27.—The Sante Fe mail train, with dates to the 1st of April, has arrived in this city. The train encountered violent snow storms and animals on the route were frozen. Capt. Marcy was overtaken by Garland's Express, and ordered to await an escort at Fort smith. The *Times'* extra says that twenty thousand Indians are congregating on the Plains with the determination of making a descent upon the Frontier, and that hostilities have in fact commenced. This is denied by gentlemen attached to the mail train who recently passed through the country.

From California.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The steamship Moses Taylor has arrived at this port from Aspinwall, with San Francisco dates to the 20th ult. She brings 500 passengers, and nearly $1,580,000 in specie.

The California news is unimportant.

Later advices from the South Pacific coast—Valparaiso dates being to the 18th ult.—state that Vivanco had been defeated at Urcuissa with great slaughter, and had fled to Boliva.

Cold Weather in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, April 24.—We had a hail shower here last night, and a slight frost this morning. The cars which arrived here during the day, report a heavier frost in the up country.

Frost at Mobile.

MOBILE, April 25.—There was a heavy frost in this city this morning, and fears are entertained of injury to the crops.

The Great Violinist at Home.

A private letter to a musical gentleman in New York states that Ole Bull had been received with great enthusiasm, not only at Bergen, the city of his birth, but in Christiana, and every city or village through which he passed. From the theatre he was followed home by thousands of persons, accompanied by a band of music, and, even after he had entered his hotel, the enthusiastic multitude continued for some time to pour forth their joyous acclamations at his safe return to his fatherland.

THE LATEST "GREAT ATTRACTION" IN NEW YORK.—A correspondent of the Boston Journal, writing from New York city, says:

We have a new prodigy in this city in the person of a boy preacher. He is about fifteen years of age. His name is Crammond Kennedy. He is a Baptist, and belongs to the church of Rev. Mr. Adams, on Christopher street. He is a convert in the late revival, has already been licensed to preach by that church, and is just now attracting large crowds to hear him. His style is vehement; his sermons have in them much method; he speaks wholly extemporaneously, and his system of theology seems to be mature and after the school of the sounder and more conservative schools of the day. He preaches and speaks nearly every night. His houses are crowded to overflowing, and for a season he will be the great attraction of our city.

JUROR CONFINED FOR CONTEMPT OF COURT.—We find the following paragraph in the Boston Courier:

In the Court of Common Pleas, last week, a juror, named Ripley, in the case of Canavan vs. the City, for damages received by falling off a sidewalk, was imprisoned by order of the Court, for contempt in holding out from his fellows, during two days and nights, on the ground that he would not "bring in a verdict for any damned city, that he was opposed to all corporations."

Judge Ellis' Letter of Acceptance.

Below we publish from the Fayetteville Observer of the 28th inst., Judge ELLIS' letter of acceptance of the nomination made by the Democratic State Convention, as a candidate for Governor. The letter is clear and explicit—to the point.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 15th, 1858.

Hon. John W. Ellis:

DEAR SIR: You are aware that the Democratic party of North Carolina assembled in Convention in this place on yesterday, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor of the State. That nomination has fallen upon you, and we have been appointed a Committee to inform you of the same, and to request your acceptance. To us this is an agreeable duty, and in performing it we take pleasure in saying to you that the Convention was undoubtedly the largest assemblage of the kind ever witnessed in the State, and that all of its deliberations were characterized by harmony and good feeling—circumstances no less complimentary to yourself than auspicious to our party.

You will find enclosed a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention as the Platform of the Party.—We feel assured they will receive your cordial approval and endorsation.

Allow us to express our earnest hope that you will accept the nomination, and to assure you, as we feel authorized to do, of the hearty and united support of the Democratic party of North Carolina.

With assurances of high regard,

We are, very respectfully, &c.,

J. F. SIMMONS,
W. H. THOMAS,
A. M. LEWIS,
} *Committee.*

HALIFAX, April 20th, 1858.

GENTLEMEN: I am in the receipt of your favor of the 15th inst., advising me of my nomination as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State, by the Convention of the Democratic party, assembled at Charlotte on the 14th inst., and requesting my acceptance of the same, together with a copy of the resolutions adopted by the Convention.

Deeply sensible, as I am, of the honor thus conferred upon me by my political friends—a compliment the more flattering, as you suggest, because of the imposing character of the Convention and the harmony that attended its deliberations—yet, I am far from thinking that any mere desire of honoring an individual was the cause of bringing together so large a representation of the Democracy of the State as was present at Charlotte. The advancement of great political principles, such as are embodied in the resolutions adopted, in which are involved the honor and welfare of the country, was doubtless the ruling influence that pervaded the Convention and directed its deliberations to a harmonious conclusion.

These principles are such as have guided my political course through life; at all times, heretofore, they have been maintained by me, and I make no sacrifice of opinion now, in saying to you and through you to the Democratic party of the State, that they shall have my zealous support, in the coming canvass, as they shall have my entire and conscientious approval.

Most cordially do I respond to that resolution of the Convention, expressing an approval of the administration of Mr. Buchanan; the most interesting measure of which is the propositon for the immediate admission of Kansas into the Union, under what is known as the Lecompton Constitution.

The just expectations of the country in our Chief Magistrate have been fully realized; indeed expectations based, as they were, upon his known ability, patriotism and virtue and upon his historical fame as connected with the strict constructive teachings of the Democratic Party, could not be well disappointed.

This sentiment of the Convention will doubtless be responded to by the people of North Carolina at the approaching election, in a manner that will prove most grateful to the feelings of a faithful public servant.

Well is it observed by the Convention, that the rejection of Kansas "can only be viewed as a blow aimed at the equality of the States in the Union," an equality which our interests and our honor alike require us to maintain. The opposition offered to its admission, is an attempt to make a practical application of the abolition sentiment promulgated by a large and influential sectional party in this country, that "no more States, acknowledging property in slaves, shall be admitted into the Union." This is manifestly the true issue presented, notwithstanding the disguise attempted to be thrown around the question and the subterfuges resorted to by the opponents of Kansas in Congress, through the instrumentality of parliamentary tactics to accomplish the defeat of the measure. Whether this attempt to pervert our political system shall prove successful, remains to be seen; but this much is sufficiently apparent to the people of the South, that their reliance for the maintenance of their position of equality in the Union, as States, and the preservation of the country itself, against the combined attack of fanaticism abroad and faction at home, is upon the strong arm of the Democratic party. It is now the only national party in the country—the only one having the power and the will to secure the "constitutional rights of all sections of that country."

This obvious fact is daily bringing to the support of the national administration patriotic men, who, having heretofore acted with other political organizations, are now impelled by an urgent conviction of public duty, to give their adhesion to the Democratic party. The course pursued by such persons, furnishes the gratifying evidence that, whenever real peril shall threaten this country, there will rise up men for its defence,—men who can triumph over the passions and prejudices of the hour, and submit to the paramount demands of patriotism; and herein we have an enduring assurance of the ability of the people to preserve the Union of the States and our national integrity, under which we have grown prosperous and happy as a people, great and powerful as a nation, and which, under a Divine superintendence, will impart these blessing to our posterity.

I deem it unnecessary to say more, at present, upon the topics referred to in the resolutions of the Convention, as I propose visiting the several parts of the State before the election, for the purpose of expressing my views more fully upon the various questions that now engage the public attention.

In making known my acceptance of the nomination tendered me by the Convention, I have only to add that, should the people of the State confirm that nomination by an election, I will devote my abilities and energies to the promotion of such measures as will tend to advance the prosperity and happiness of our people, and as far as may pertain to the Executive office, to maintain the honor of North Carolina and her equality among the States of the Union; so that the independence and liberties we have inherited from our ancestors, may go down unimpaired to posterity.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your fellow-citizen,
JOHN W. ELLIS.

MESSRS. J. F. SIMMONS, WM. H. THOMAS, A. M. LEWIS, Committee.

Disorder in Congress.

A Washington letter gives the following particulars of the difficulty in the House on Friday during the debate on the report of the Kansas Conference Committee:

Mr. Trippe explained his reason for voting for a postponement in opposition to the majority of his party in a manly and sensible speech vindicating his personal independence. Mr. Hill wished to make a similar explanation, but Mr. Gartrell, also of Georgia, objected.

"Who objects?" inquired Hill, turning towards him.

"I object," replied Gartrell, turning his head in a very haughty manner.

"Where is your graveyard!" exclaimed Hill, rushing at him with great fury.

He was intercepted, however, and Gartrell merely said "We will talk of graveyards elsewhere."

The Speaker called upon the Sergeant-at-Arms to conduct Hill to his seat, and order was soon restored in the Hall.

A scene also occurred in the Senate on this subject.

Mr. Green rose to make a report from the Conference.

Mr. Stuart objected, on the ground that the bill itself was not in the possession of the Senate, but in the House.

Mr. Green arrogantly objected to this intervention.

While Mr. Stuart was on the floor, the bill was brought over from the House and quietly laid on Mr. Green's desk.

Mr. Broderick immediately rose and said that he was informed by a member of the House that the bill had been surreptitiously obtained from the Clerk's office and sent to the desk of the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Green inquired if the Senator charged that he had surreptitiously obtained the bill.

Mr. Broderick replied that he stated the fact that it had been surreptitiously procured.

Subsequently, after remarks by others, Mr. Green again got the floor and said that the bill had been brought to him to compare data with his report. A very remarkable coincidence, but it did not mislead anybody.

Mr. Broderick answered that he had been informed by Mr. Harris, of Illinois, that the bill had been improperly obtained, and that he held himself personally responsible for the statement.

A Western editor wishes to know whether the law recently enacted against the carrying of deadly weapons applies to doctors who carry pills in their pockets.

THE COTTON MANUFACTURE OF FRANCE.—Next to Great Britain, France is our best customer for cotton, and in the factories of that country, the staple is woven into a much greater variety of texterile than in England. Her mills send forth every description of goods, from the coarse calicoes of Rouen to the gossamer *tulles* of St. Quentin, and the *tartatans* of Tarrare. The recent report of Mr. John Clairborn has been condensed, so far as France is concerned, by the New York Journal of Commerce, and many curious and interesting statistics are quoted. It appears that there are three cotton-working districts in France, the principal of which is Normandy, where the annual productions of yarns is about 44,000,000 pounds, equal in value to $13,020,000, or 37½ cents per pound. The spinneries employ 29,995 workmen. The wages paid average 3 francs per day for men, 2 for women, and from 20 centimes to 1 franc for boys and girls. The annual cost of spinning averages $6 51 per spindle. In the year 1811 the price of raw cotton at Mulhouse was $1 33 per pound; in 1856 it had fallen to 12 cents per pound. In 1811 the average price of yarns at the same place was $2 33 per pound; in 1856 it was only 23 cents. The number of weaving mills in the district is placed at 136, employing 37,897 hands. The production of cloths has increased from 140,833,333 to 270,833,333 yards, and during the decade has almost doubled its annual value, being about $18,600,000. There are also 25 cotton printing mills, employing 10,400 hands, and printing 51,900,000 yards, valued at about $9,579,000.

The total capital invested in the business in Normandy, is $17,442,886—and the consumption was 140,000 bales. The other districts consume less material, but produce finer fabrics. In all France, the cotton spinning business stood as follows, in 1857:

Number of mills	566
Communes in which they are found	275
Amount of raw material consumed, lbs.	138,226,000
Value of the same	$17,519,756
Quantity of cotton spun (waste not included) lbs.	127,600,000
Total value of yarn spun	$27,379,200

Number of hands employed, 63,064, of whom 22,807 are men, at 37 cents; 23,501 women, at 19 cents, and 16,726 children at 10 cents per day.

Raw material, per centum	65
Salaries, general expenses, &c., per centum	35

The cotton tissues employ 2040 establishments; use raw material and yarn valued at $38,395,372, and the products are estimated at $61,111,167.

The cotton imported last year into France from the United States, was 195,125,083 pounds, and from other countries 21,500,448 pounds. In 1856, the returns were from the United States 175,613,672 pounds; from other countries 12,238,096 pounds.

The great increase in a single year, of the latter import, was from the East Indies. The cotton manufactures of France are represented as being in a very prosperous condition.

The general commerce of France with the United States is very large, second only to that of England.—In 1856, France took from us merchandize to the amount of $50,945,400, of which she consumed to the amount of $41,440,800. During the same period we imported from her merchandize of the "real" value $95,508,000, of which $60,189,600 were for articles of French growth or fabrication. Among them were silk tissues and other stuffs to the value of $24,844,200; tissues, embroideries, and ribbons of wool to the value of $5,811,756; tissues, embroideries and ribbons of cotton, to the value of $874,200; wines to the value of $6,106,000; brandies and spirits to the value of $2,269,200; pottery, glass, and crystal ware to the value of $1,029,324; dressed skins to the value of $12,213,400, &c.

AGES OF OUR DISTINGUISHED STATESMEN AT THEIR DEATH.—The following table will be interesting at this time, as showing the age of many of our distinguished statesmen, at the time of their death:

	Born.	Died.	Age.
General Washington	1732	1799	67
Benjamin Franklin	1706	1790	84
John Adams	1735	1826	91
Thomas Jefferson	1743	1826	83
John Q. Adams	1767	1848	81
Andrew Jackson	1767	1845	78
Henry Clay	1778	1852	75
John C. Calhoun	1782	1850	68
Daniel Webster	1782	1852	70
Thomas H. Benton	1782	1858	76

It will be seen that Benjamin Franklin was born at an earlier period than any statesman who figured in our Revolutionary history. He was the oldest man who signed the Declaration of Independence, being at the time seventy years of age, and had filled the allotted time of the psalmist. He was twenty-six years older than General Washington, and was thirty-seven years the senior of Thomas Jefferson. In the number of years that he lived, John Adams was the patriarch of our statesmen, dying at the extraordinary age of ninety-one years. He lived twenty-seven years longer than General Washington, who was appointed on his motion, in the Continental Congress, Commander-in-chief of the American armies during the War of the Revolution. His son, John Q. Adams, was also very aged, being eighty-one years old. The Adams stock was distinguished for its longevity.—*Baltimore Republican.*

THE BUCKS COUNTY HERMIT.—The Doylestown (Pa.) Democrat tells a singular story of a man captured by force, on Friday last, in a cave on Buckingham mountain:

It proved to be a man named Albert Larpe, who was born and raised in the adjacent valley, but was seen only occasionally for many years. He stated that he had been an inhabitant of this cave for more than forty years, and had purchased his clothes and food at villages several miles distant. His beard was long, and the furniture of his cell consisted of a few boards, some straw, and some rude vessels for holding water and cooking his meals. It is said that the residents of the valley have for many years frequently discovered smoke issuing from the Wolf Rocks, but as no one was known to inhabit them, it was supposed to be fog, or occasioned by some optical illusion for which the most scientific men were never able to make any satisfactory explanation. The man Larpe, it is said, labors under a strange hallucination of mind and has not occupied the cell more than half as long as he thinks he has. Even within the last twenty years he has frequently been seen in the neighborhood weeks at a time, and then would disappear for a long time, no one in the valley knowing his whereabouts. It is now supposed that the Wolf Rocks have been his retreat at these times when he wished to be secluded from the world.

A LESSON FOR YOUNG MEN.—Vorhees, the water rent collector of Cincinnati, a defaulter, is a young man who always exercised prudence and care in the management of his business, and enjoyed the most unlimited confidence of his friends. Eight months ago he found his way into a gambling house, played, won, and lost, and kept on playing, and, though almost constantly a loser, was so fascinated, and animated by the hope of regaining what he had lost, that he could not withstand the *temptation* to run on to utter ruin. When he commenced playing he was worth between eight and ten thousand dollars.—*He lost it all!* With the infatuation of despair, he continued to gamble, however, using the public funds which came into his possession as water rent collector. That, too, disappeared into the coffers of the gamblers. Mr. Vorhees' addiction to this vice was not known to his most intimate friends. His previous abhorrence of gambling put the lie to all rumors to that effect, and the truth was not known until his last quarterly settlement day found him without the means to meet the claims against him. The whole truth was at once developed.—To his securities he subsequently confessed all, informed as to the locality of the gambling houses, the proprietors of which paid back a portion of their ill-gotten gains, in order to prevent prosecution.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

The Wheat! The Wheat!

Flour is now, and has been for some months, almost a *drug*, the quantity in the country being so large; but if no disaster happens to the present growing crop of Wheat, this region of country will be able to throw thousands upon thousands of bushels into the markets within the next seven or eight weeks; and if there should be a ready market for it, we put the question to those concerned—*had you not better do it?* The crops in the Southern States is earlier, by some two or three weeks, than in the Northern and Western, and this gives Southern wheat growers the advantage—the *start*—and if they are wise they will "*take the start* and keep it," a maxim which holds in farming a little better than in almost anything else.

To say that the Wheat crop in Western North Carolina is fine, is telling only a part of the truth. Such a prospect was rarely, if ever, seen before. Spring Wheat, in some localities, in Cabarrus county prticularly, as we have just heard from there, is now heading—some of it blooming; and by the 20th of May will be ready for the sickle. *Sickle!* No, for the horse-power Reaper. It will require horse-power Reapers to take down this year's crop in good time; and we venture to say that a handsome business might be done by *travelling companies of Reapers*, similar to the travelling companies of Threshers who now go from farm to farm. It is just the institution that this country is needing, until farmers get rich enough to buy and keep Reapers for their own use. Let such companies be organized without delay, for the time is near at hand when their services will be required.

A Persuasive Exhorter.

The Clarksburg (Va.) Register furnishes the following as a specimen of strong language from the pulpit. The Rev. Samuel Clawson, a minister of the M. E. Church, who is very eccentric, and has a very vivid imagination, in speaking of one present during one of his discourses who was a Universalist, gave expression to the following bit of eloquence:

"Thank God, the day is not far distant when you will be chained down to hell's brazen floor, and the Devil, with his three-pronged harpoon, will pierce your reeking heart, and pile the red-hot cinders of black damnation upon you as high as the pyramids of Egypt, and fry out the pride of your fat to grease the gudgeons of hell."

THE CHINESE.—A British letter, in relating the details of the late Canton bombardment, says—

"Some distrust the Chinese accounts, but I am inclined to put faith in them. Unless you surround Chinese soldiers you never kill many of them. You never catch them upon an island or in an isolated position. They act upon the principle of the wife of Bath, that

'A mouse who trusts to one poor hole
Can never be a mouse of any soul.'

They fire very fiercely upon you as you are coming up to attack them, but escape by the back door as soon as you get too near. Our escalade was a complete surprise upon them. They fancied you were advancing under the fire from their walls to attack Fort Gough; they never expected that you would turn aside and 'jump upon wooden legs' over the wall. Howqua's Comprador, with whom some of us talked the matter over, declares that it is impossible that the numbers killed could be greater than is stated. The people, he says, knew perfectly well the line the fire would take, and got out of the way."

PREPARING FOR RESUMPTION.—We understand that the following resolution has been adopted by the Banks of this city. We publish it for the benefit of all who may be interested in the matter:

RICHMOND, April 15th, 1858.

"*Resolved*, That the three Banks of this City, in view of the provisions of the act requiring specie payments, will be constrained to restrict their receipts of Bank Notes, on and after the 1st of May, to the issues of the Bank of Virginia and its Branches, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia and its Branches, and the Exchange Bank of Virginia and its Branches, and of such other Banks as may provide for the redemption of their circulation in this city."

The Currency of the Banks will be the notes mentioned in the above resolution, with which checks will be paid as heretofore.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—On Sunday evening last, at the old tenpin alley, where congregate sailors and negroes to drink and gamble, John Credle, Jr., keeper of the den, drew a pistol and shot John Wilson in the right breast. Dr. King was called to see him and pronounced his condition very dangerous. Two bullets had entered his right breast and lung, between the fourth and fifth ribs, on a line with the nipple, causing considerable internal hemorrhage. Wilson stated that it was accidently done. On Monday, while visited by the Mayor, his being informed of his dangerous position and the necessity of giving a true statement, caused a change in his (Wilson's) story. The probability is, that it was an intentional act. Credle was intoxicated, and is now in jail.

Washington, N. C., Dispatch.

BYRON'S FIRST LOVE.—In alluding to the death at Brighton, on the 6th ult., of Mrs. Mary Duff, widow of Mr. Robert Cockburn, the Glasgow Herald says:

"We believe this lady, whose husband was a brother of the late Lord Cockburn, was Lord Byron's first love. The noble poet mentions, in one of his letters, that when a little boy, residing with his mother in Aberdeen, he and Mary Duff used to walk together under charge of their female attendants, and that the feeling he then cherished towards her was the first dawn of that passion which in more mature years glowed with sufficient intensity. His famous 'Mary,' Miss Chaworth, to whom he addresses that impassioned poem, the 'Dream,' died more than twenty years since. No wonder Byron, in another poem, writes, 'I have a passion for the name of Mary.'"

The N. Y. Sun states that Victor Mix, a resident of Hume, Alleghany county, N. Y., has been seated, for the last four weeks, upon two dozen eggs, for the purpose of hatching them, by direction of the spirits.

Exchange.

We are somewhat curious to know the result of this ovel incubation. We incline to think, what the spirits evidently expect, that it will be a little Mix-ed.

N. Y. Express.

Should the eggs bring forth, who will be the mother of the chickens—the *hen* that laid the eggs or the *man* that hatched them?

The young lady who f

"Kiss Him Giddings," Again!

We find in the New York Times the following account of a little scene in the House. The Washington Star says that no member, with less cheek than Mr. Giddings possesses, would have ventured on a denial of facts witnessed by the whole House:

Mr. Shaw, of North Carolina, replied to the anti-Lecompton speech of his colleague, Mr. Gilmer, who he (Shaw) said was on its conclusion congratulated by Mr. Giddings with both hands, as though he was bestowing a benediction.

Mr. Giddings said that Mr. Shaw was entirely mistaken.

Mr. Shaw.—I saw the scene with my own eyes!—Did not the gentleman approach my colleague?

Mr. Giddings, (emphatically.)—I did not.

Mr. Shaw.—Fifteen or twenty others saw you approach my colleague.

Mr. Giddings further replied, but his voice was entirely drowned in the loud cries of "order" from the Democratic side.

Mr. Keitt protested against Mr. Shaw, who was on the floor, being interrupted.

This was followed by cries of "order" from the Republican side, and laughter.

Mr. Keitt said such blackguardism was better out than in the House.

Mr. Shaw repeated that there was a smile of complaisance on Mr. Giddings' face as he approached Mr. Gilmer on that occasion. When he (Shaw) should bring upon him such congratulations, he would exclaim,—"What have I done, that my enemies should praise me?"

Cries of "Good."

Mr. Giddings said there was not a word of truth in Mr. Shaw's statement. Instead of congratulating Mr. Gilmer, he asked him why he had used his name in connection with that of Mr. Buchanan, and told him he should hold him responsible for it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Campbell having been near Mr. Gilmer at that time, corroborated Mr. Giddings' statement.

Mr. Clingman, in justice to his colleague, (Mr. Shaw,) who was now absent, said he saw Black Republicans congratulating Mr. Gilmer, and Mr. Giddings in the crowd near enough to do so. He did not know whether Mr. Giddings grasped his hand, but recollected distinctly Mr. Houston's exclaiming, "Kiss him, Giddings!"—Fifty other gentlemen were witnesses of the scene.

The Secretary of the Treasury received on Wednesday fifteen hundred dollars in Treasury notes from an unknown individual in New York, who states that he has cheated the government to that amount during Pierce's administration.

The Rome, Ga., Courier says that there is at this time a great demand for mechanics in that city. A large number of buildings, which were destroyed by the late conflagration, are being rebuilt.

THE HONEYMOON.—A clergyman being much pressed by a lady of his acquaintance to preach a sermon on the first Sunday after her marriage, complied, and chose the following passage in the Psalms for his text—"And let there be abundance of peace—while the *moon* endureth."

Charles Lamb is reported to have perpetrated the following: "The water-cure is neither new nor wonderful; for it is as old as the deluge, which, in my opinion, killed more than it cured."

SAND'S SARSAPARILLA.

ALTHOUGH SCROFULA IS GENERALLY INHERITED, yet it is possible for those born with a perfectly sound constitution to become Scrofulous, from living upon improper diet, exposing themselves to mephitic gases, or malaria; or from inactive digestion, all of which impair the vitality of the blood, rendering it thickened, and inflamed, until eruptions break out upon the surface of the body. In this exigency nothing is so efficacious as SAND'S SARSAPARILLA to purify the blood, promote a healthy circulation, strengthen the functional organs of the stomach and effect a radical cure.

Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York.

Sold by Druggists generally, April 30, 1858—35-1t

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY:

I RESPECTFULLY announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of your county. Should you elect me, I pledge an honest, faithful and impartial effort to discharge the duties of the office. N. H. FENNELL.

Jan. 15, 1858. 20-te*

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for the Sheriffalty of the county of New Hanover, at the coming August election, and respectfully solicit your votes.

April 2, 1858—31-tf W. T. J. VANN.

TO THE VOTERS OF NEW HANOVER COUNTY.

Thankful for your suffrages heretofore, I again respectfully offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of your county. E. D. HALL.

April 12, 1858 184-te—33-te

Herald copy.

☞ A MEETING WILL BE HELD BY THE DEMOCRATS of Bladen County, on Monday of May Court, at Elizabethtown, for the purpose of nominating a suitable candidate to represent the County in the next Legislature; also to appoint delegates to the Whiteville Convention, to be held on the 2d Monday in May, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the District in the Senate. It is earnestly requested that each Captain's District will call meetings and appoint delegates to the County Convention, as a full representation is desirable. MANY DEMOCRATS.

THE SELLING QUALITIES OF BŒRHAVE'S HOLLAND BITTERS.

QUEBEC, CANADA, June 20, 1854.

We have no doubt it will sell well here. Send us 1 gross. JOHM MUSSON & CO.

MONTREAL, CANADA, July 1, 1854.

Send us 2 gross Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. We want a medicine of this kind in our market. JOHN BIRKS & CO., Medical Hall.

SAINT PAUL, MINNESOTA.

There is quite a ready sale here for your Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. WM. H. WOLFF.

WELLSBURG, Va., Nov. 1, 1856.

Send me another box, 3 dozen, Bœrhave's Holland Bitters. It is taking the lead here of all other Bitters. WM. H. KIRKER.

See advertisement. [April 27.—197&35-1w.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,)
Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Druggists generally.

HAVILAND, STEVENSON & CO., Charleston, Wholesale Agents

March 16th, 1858 161&29-1y

THE "ELIXIR."

Prepared by Dr. James Williams for the cure of Dyspepsia, and nothing but Dyspepsia, (as advertised in another column,) has, by its own merits obtained for itself so high a reputation in Philadelphia, that Physicians, acquainted with its properties are using it themselves and prescribing it to their patients, convinced by observation of its great power in restoring the disordered digestive organs to healthy function.

Numerous cases of Dyspepsia of the most aggravated character, which were abandoned as incurable by some of the Medical Faculty, have, by the use of this "Elixir" alone, been restored to perfect health, as attached certificates testify.

March 10th, 1859. 156-tawly

ATTENTION, THE AFFLICTED WORLD!

MERCHANTS, Druggists, Physicians and all dealers in Patent Medicines, and the public generally, are apprised that I have appointed Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, Wholesale and Retail Agent for the sale of GRAY'S GENUINE OINTMENT and House Medicines, and who will supply them at my lowest wholesale price. W. F. GRAY,

Nashville, Dec. 18th, 1857 Sole Proprietor.

Jan. 29th, 1858 22-1y

☞ THE DEMOCRATS OF BRUNSWICK COUNTY are requested to meet in Smithville on *SATURDAY, 1ST OF MAY*, at 12 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Senatorial Convention in Whiteville, the 2nd Monday in May.

April 21, 1858 d&wlt

☞ Would you apply poisons to the delicate nervous coating of the stomach for a local difficulty like a Felon, a broken breast, a painful swelling, &c., &c.? By no means!—Then do not give poisonous narcotics and irritating drugs to your child for Croup, &c., but apply De Grath's "Electric Oil," and if it don't cure the Croup in one day, come to the office and get $50. Principal office 39 South Eighth street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia. This Oil will take out a burn in twenty minutes.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by A. O. Bradley and W. H. Lippitt, Druggists, and by merchants generally.

April 29—199&35-1w.

MARRIED.

At St. James' Church, in this town, on the evening of the 28th inst., by Rev. Dr. Drane, Mr. JOHN L. CANTWELL, formerly of Charleston, S. C., to Miss KATE T. CALDER, daughter of the late Wm. Calder, of this place.

In Norfolk, Va., on the 22d inst at the residence of Mrs. Camilla Loyall, by Rev. Mr. Rodman, Dr. R. P. ASHE, of California, (formerly of N. C.) to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of the late Wm. Loyall.

DIED.

In the town of Wilmington, at 9½ o'clock yesterday evening, ELIZABETH ANN, wife of Wm. T. J. Vann, in the 32d year of her age.

In Columbus county, N. C., on the 18th inst., of carcinoma of the stomach, Mrs. ANNY JANE FRINK, consort of John Frink, aged 41 years, 8 months and 12 days. Mrs. Frink has left a kind and affectionate husband, ten lovely and tender-hearted children, with a number of endeared relatives and friends to mourn over their irreparable loss; but their loss is, we fondly trust, her eternal gain. She was an exemplary member of the Baptist Church for the last 23 years, and it may be truly said of her, through all the meandering vicissitudes of life, that "she was an obedient daughter, an affectionate wife, a careful mother, and a Christian in whom there was no guile." As her disease grew near a crisis, it, like all other carcinomitous affections of the internal organs, beyond the reach of any theraputical agent, she longed for the time to arrive, that she might be conducted by angels on flowery beds of ease, from these low grounds of sin and sorrow, to those bright worlds above, where sighing and sorrow never comes, and parting is unknown. All those who witnessed her in her last illness, were most deeply impressed with the power religion has to disarm death of its sting and terror, and give consolation and hope in that trying hour. "Then let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

"Then, Jesus, ere my doom you seal;
Ere yet my thread of life is spun,
Teach me to feel what Christians feel,
Calmly to say, 'Thy will be done.'"

COM.

The Biblical Recorder please copy.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

April 22—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, fm Fayetteville, to T C & B G Worth.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, fm Fayetteville, to A E Hall.

Schr L P Smith, Cooper, from New York, to A D Cazaux; with mdze.

Schr Alba, Powell, fm N York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, from Portland, Me., to Keith & Flanner; with hay, &c.

Schr Ellen Matilda, Wells, fm St Thomas, to master.

April 23—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Brig John Hathaway, Smith, 82 hours from Cardenas, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses.

April 24—Schr J C Manson, Rabon, from Shallotte, to D Pigott; with naval stores.

Schr Emily, Griffin, from New York, to J H Flanner; with mdze.

Schr Virginia, Davis, from New York, to T C Worth; with mdze.

25—Schr Neptune's Bride, Gillett, from New York, to T C Worth.

Schr Elizabeth Headley, Cathcart, from New York, for Jacksonville, Fla., with loss of centre-board. To Hafriss & Howell.

26—Steamer James R Grist, Banks, from Fayetteville, to Petteway & Pritchett.

April 26—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

27—Schr. Mignionette, Edwards, from Baltimore, to Russell & Bro.; with mdze.

Schr. Smithsonian, VanBrunt, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Brown, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux.

Schr. Worth, Stone, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. Herschel, Birdsall, from Weirtown, N. J., to Harriss & Howell.

April 27—Schr. Caroline Virginia, Douglass, from Hyde County, to Ellis & Mitchell; with corn.

Schr. T. Lake, Scull, from New York, to Harriss & Howell; with mdze.

Schr. Sarah Woodbridge, Hayne, from Boston. to Adams, Bro. & Co.; with mdze.

Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, from New York, to A. D. Cazaux; with mdze.

28—Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Steamer Sun, Rush, from Fayetteville, to A. McRimmon.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

April 28—Schr Lamot Dupont, Corson, from Philadelphia, to T C Worth; with mdze.

Brig Mary McRae, Crocker, fm New York, to J & D McRae & Co.

Brig Howard, Magune, from Boston, to Pierce & Dudley.

29—Schr P A Sanders, Ireland, from New York, to J H Flanner; with mdze.

CLEARED.

April 23—Schr. David Foust, Morselander, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Jonas Smith, Lynch, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by A. E. Hall.

24—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Schr John Roe, Hammond; for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Elvira, Allen, for Boston, by Harriss & Howell; with naval stores, &c.

April 24—Schr. Gen. Hersey, Sprague, for Boston, by Russell & Bro.; with lumber, &c.

26—Brig Sea Foam, Warren, for Cuba, by Harriss & Howell; with lumber.

27—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

28—Schr. J. C. Manson, Rabon, for Shallotte, by D. Pigott.

Brig Lydia Stover, Cates, for Portland, Me., by Keith & Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer James R. Grist, Banks, for Fayetteville, by Petteway & Pritchett.

29—Schr Samuel Francis, Brown, for Baltimore, by Russel & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

Schr L P Smith, Cooper, for New York, by A D Cazaux; with naval stores.

U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

SEALED PROPOSALS

WILL BE RECEIVED on the 4th day of June next, for the erection of a *COURT HOUSE* for the county of Pitt. The Plans, Drawings and Specifications may be seen at the Clerk's Office after the 15th of May.

The contractor will be paid in instalments as the work progresses.

Address Building Committee, Greenville, N. C.

April 30, 1858 35—4t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court, March Term, 1858.

Joseph S. Williams, vs. Geo. W. Pollock. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Geo. W. Pollock, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

April 29, 1858.—35-6t. [Pr. fee $5 62.]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

New Hanover County Court, March Term, 1858.

Luke S. McClammy, vs. Geo. W. Pollock. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Geo. W. Pollock, is a non-resident, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final, by default, will be taken against him, and the property levied upon be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt and costs.

Teste, SAM'L. R. BUNTING, Clerk.

April 29.—35-6t. [Pr. fee $5 62]

NOW LANDING

From Schr. "Jonas Smith."

50 BBLS. MESS PORK;
20 kegs Prime Leaf Lard;
10 bbls. " " "
3 casks R. B. Byass' London Porter;
Ploughs and Plough Casting; and for srle by
April 19th. ZENO H. GREENE.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS DREW THE PRINCIPAL Prizes in the Drawing of April 16th, 1858.

Numbers.	Prizes.	Numbers.	Prizes.
4,123	$100,000	17,686	$2,000
9,896	50,000	19,906	2,000
8,366	30,000	3,924	1,000
24,062	10,000	4,335	1,000
7,937	5,000	10,689	1,000
4,880	2,000	16,328	1,000
10,440	2,000	19,512	1,000

The next Drawing of this celebrated Lottery will take place on the 6th of May. For particulars see advertisement in another column. DON RODRIGUEZ.

April 29. 199-1t*—15-1t*

MORE THAN 500,000 BOTTLES SOLD IN THE NEW ENGLAND STATES IN ONE YEAR.

THE RESTORATIVE OF PROF. O. J. WOOD FOR RESTORING hair perfectly and permanently, has never yet had a rival, volume after volume might be given from all parts of the world and from the most intelligent to prove that *it is a perfect Restorative*; but read the circular and you cannot doubt; read also the following:

☞ THE HAIR.—People have for centuries been afflicted with bald heads, and the only remedy, heretofore known, has been those abominable wigs. By a recent discovery of Professor Wood these articles are being fast dispensed with, but a great many persons still patronize them, because they have been so often imposed upon by Hair Tonics of different kinds. To all such persons we earnestly make the request, that they will try once again, for in Wood's Restorative there is no such thing as fail. We know of a lady who was bald, who used the article a short time, and her head is now covered completely with the tiniest and most beautiful curls imaginable. We know of numerous cases where hair was rapidly falling out which it restored in greater perfection than it ever had been before.

It is also without doubt one of the best articles for keeping the hair in good condition, making it soft and glossy, removing dandruff, and has proved itself the greatest enemy to all the ills that hair is heir to.

It is the duty of every one to improve their personal appearance, though some may differ in regard to the ways of doing it: but every one will admit that a beautiful head of hair, either in man or woman, is an object much to be desired, and there are no means that should be left untried to obtain such a consideration.

COCHOCTON, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1856.

O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: As I have been engaged in selling your Hair Restorative the last season for one of your local agents (B. M. Hackinson,) and having experienced the beneficial effects of it myself, I would like to obtain an agency for the State of Ohio or some State in the West, should you wish to make such an arrangement, as I am convinced *there is nothing equal to it in the United States, for restoring the hair.* I have been engaged in the Drug business for several years, and have sold various preparations for the hair, but have found nothing that restores the secretive organs or invigorates the scalp as well as yours, being fully convinced that your restorative is what you represent it to be, I would like to engage in the sale of it, for I am satisfied it must sell.

Yours truly, S. T. STOCKMAN.

WAYLAND, MASS., Feb. 5, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—Gents: Having realized the good effects of your Hair Restorative, I wish to state, that finding my hair growing thin, as well as gray, I was induced from what I read and heard, to try the article prepared by you, to promote its growth and change its color as it was in youth, both of which it has effected completely. In the operation I have used nearly three bottles.

Yours, &c., JAMES FRANCIS.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

Sold in Wilmington, N. C. by Walker Meares, W. H. Lippitt, A. O. Bradley, and by all good Druggists.

April 20. 191-15—3m

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

THE NEXT ORDINARY DRAWING OF THE ROYAL Havana Lottery, conducted by the Spanish Government, under the supervision of the Captain General of Cuba, will take place at HAVANA, on

THURSDAY, May 6th, 1858.

$300,000.

SORTEO NUMERO 598 ORDINARIO.

CAPITAL PRIZE—$100,000!

1 Prize of	$100,000	4 Prizes of			$2,000
1 "	50,000	5	"		1,000
1 "	30,000	52	"		500
1 "	10,000	143	"		400
1 "	5,000	20	Approximations...		8,800

Four Approximations to the $100,000 of $600 each; 4 of $400 to $50,000; 4 of $400 to $30,000; 4 of $400 to $10,000; 4 of $400 to $5,000.

Whole Tickets $30; Halves $10; Quarters $5.

Prizes cashed at sight at 5 per cent. discount.

Bills on all solvent Banks taken at par.

A drawing will be forwarded as soon as the result becomes known.

☞ All orders for Schemes or Tickets to be addressed to "DON RODRIGUEZ, care of City Post, Charleston, S. C."

April 5th, 1858 178&32-1y

COFFEE.

25 BAGS RIO COFFFE;
5 " Laguayra "
April 19th. For sale by ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE.

THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED! ILLUSTRATED!
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK!
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK!
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK!
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK!
ILLUSTRATED EVERY WEEK!
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE
SPECIMEN COPIES SENT FREE
THE GOLDEN PRIZE
ILLUSTRATED. ILLUSTRATED.

The New York weekly GOLDEN PRIZE is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. An Imperial Quarto containing EIGHT PAGES, or FORTY COLUMNS, of entertaining original matter: and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FROM 50 CENTS TO $500 00 IN GOLD WILL BE PRESENTED TO EACH SUBSCRIBER IMMEDIATELY ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

TERMS:

One copy for one year	$2 00, and 1 gift.
One copy for two years	3 50, and 2 gifts.
One copy for three years	5 00, and 3 gifts.
One copy for five years	8 00, and 5 gifts.
AND TO CLUBS	
Three copies one year	$5 00, and 3 gifts.
Five copies one year	8 00, and 5 gifts.
Ten copies one year	15 00, and 10 gifts.
Twenty-one copies one year	30 00, and 21 gifts.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—

2	Packages of Gold, containing	$500 00,	each.
5	do. do. do.	200 00,	each.
10	do. do. do.	100 00,	each.
10	Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches	100 00,	each.
20	Gold Watches	75 00,	each.
50	do.	60 00,	each.
100	do.	50 00,	each.
300	Ladies Gold Watches	35 00,	each.
200	Silver Hunting Cased Watches	30 00,	each.
500	Silver Watches	$10 00 to 25 00,	each.
1,000	Gold Guard, Vest, and Fob Chains	10 00 to 30 00,	each.

Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Thimbles, and variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to $15 00 each.

Immediately on receipt of the subscription money, the subscribers name will be entered upon our subscription book opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded, within one week, to the subscriber, *by mail or express, post paid.*

☞ All communications should be addressed to
BECKET & CO.,
48 and 49 Moffat Building, 335 Broadway, New York.
** Specimen copies sent free. Agents wanted.

Feb. 26th, 1858 26-1y-1am

WESTERN BACON.

3 HHDS. SIDES;
2 do. Shoulders. Just received and for sale for cash by
April 20 ALDERMAN & BIZZELL.

THE RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, MONROE CO., VA.

THESE CELEBRATED MINERAL SPRINGS are now open for the reception of visitors. It is now well known that no medicinal agents that have been tried have had such signal success as the waters of the RED SULPHUR SPRINGS, in the speedy cure of most cases of Pulmonary Consumption, Bronchial Affections, Chronic Diarrhea, Dyspepsia, and Diseases of the Brain. Invalids, by coming early, would secure better rooms and better attendance, as we are usually very much crowded through the month of August.

Visitors for this place, should leave the Va. & Tenn. Railroad at Newbern Depot. They will then have but 38 miles of staging, over a good road.

The salutary effect of these unrivalled waters can be amply authenticated by application to Dr. JAMES H. DICKSON, GEN. JAMES OWEN, M. LONDON, ESQ., DR. W. H. BEATTY, Wilmington, N. C.,

T. S. CAMPBELL & CO.

Red Sulphur Springs, April 15, 1858.—188&34.

GOLDFINDER BLACKHAWK,

HAS BEEN PURCHASED BY MR. WM. S. BATTLE, of Rocky Mount, Edgecombe county, and will make a season at his stables at the above place. Terms $40 for the season, payable at the close of season—on the 15th June, 1858.

Goldfinder is by Hill's Vermont Black Hawk, out of a Messenger Mare.

April 26th, 1858 196-tf—35-tf

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

THE WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE WILL BE OPEN FOR delivery of ICE every day from sunrise to sunset, excepting Sunday, when it will close at 9 A. M. No ICE delivered after time of closing, except in cases of sickness.

ICE for the country carefully packed and forwarded as directed.

TERMS CASH, without any deviation.

ICE furnished to sick poor gratis, when directed by a Physician or Visiting Committee.

Orders must be addressed to WILMINGTON ICE HOUSE.

A. H. VANKOKKELEN, Agent.

April 13th, 1858 185-6m*

KID GLOVES,

SUPERB LOT—7½ to 10's—at
April 29. BALDWIN'S.

WANTED TO CONTRACT

FOR 60 PIECES OF HEART PINE, from 13 to 16 inches, 32 to 44 feet long, suitable for Ship Beams.

N. DUNN, Enfield N. C.

April 26, 1858 196-5t—35-2t

WEAK CHESTS

MAY BE MADE STRONG by the use of those SHOULDER BRACES sold at BALDWIN'S.

April 29.

FINE PANTS.

1 CASE JUST MADE AT
April 21st BALDWIN'S.

Wilmington Wholesale Price Current.

☞ It should be understood that the following prices represent the wholesale prices. No sales at retail are noticed, or rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	33	@	35
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	6 00	@	9 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 00	@12	00
BARRELS, Spirits Turp., each,			
2nd hand	1 60	@	1 85
New	1 90	@	2 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	18
Adamantine	24	@	25
Sperm	35	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	18	@	20
Laguayra	13½	@	14
Rio	11	@	12
St. Domingo	11	@	11½
COTTON, ℔ lb.			
ord. to mid'g	11	@	11¾
strict mid'g	12¼	@	12¾
good mid'g	00	@	12½
COTTON BAGGING,			
℔ yard	11	@	14
Rope, ℔ lb.	8	@	9
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bushel	00	@	85
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	9	@	9½
Yarn, ℔ lb.	21	@	23
EGGS, ℔ doz.	14	@	15
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	6 00	@	6 50
Mac'rel, No. 1	16 00	@18	00
do. No. 2	13 00	@14	00
do. No. 3	9 50	@10	00
Herrings, East	3 50	@	5 00
Dry Cod,			
℔ cwt	4 50	@	5 00
FLOUR, N. C. brands ℔ bbl.,			
Family	0 00	@	5 75
Superfine	0 00	@	5 50
Fine	0 00	@	5 25
Cross	0 00	@	5 00
GLUE, ℔ lb.	16	@	20
GUNNY BAGS,	12½	@	15
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Under 1 ton, ℔ lb.			3¾
1 ton and under 5, per ton,	60	00	
5 tons and over, "	58	00	
LAND PLASTER, ℔ bbl.	1	50	
Per ton,	10	00	
GRAIN, ℔ bushel,			
Corn	75	@	77
Oats	38	@	40
Pease, Cow	1 20	@	1 25
Do. B. Eye	1 25	@	1 30
Wheat, red	0 00	@	1 10
do. white	1 25	@	1 30
Rice, rough	00	@	87½
do., clean, ℔ lb.			3¾ @ 3½
HIDES, ℔ lb.,			
Green	4	@	5
Dry	7	@	8½
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	90	@	95
N. River	52½	@	65
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	3½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop, ton	90 00	@95	00
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	90	@	1 00
do. in store	0 00	@	1 25
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Fl'r Boards.	0 00	@11	00
Wide do.	7 50	@	8 00
Scantling	0 00	@	6 00
(Steam Sawed.)			
Floor Boards,			
rough	15 00	@16	00
planed	18 00	@19	00
clear	25 00	@30	00
Wide boards.	14 00	@15	00
Scantling	12 00	@15	00
Ship Stuff,			
rough edge.	0 00	@13	00
re-sawed	0 00	@15	00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon.			
Cuba, Hhds	25	@	28
do. Bbls.	28	@	30
N. Orleans.	34	@	38
Laguayra, ℔ gall. (Scarce.)			
Honey	25	@	28
N. E. Rum	50	@	55
Gin	40	@	45
Brandy	45	@	50
do. Apple	65	@	90
do. Peach	85	@	1 25
NAVAL STORES.			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.,			
Virgin	0 00	@	4 00
Yellow dip	0 00	@	2 85
Hard	0 00	@	1 75
Tar, ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	1 60
do. in order	0 00	@	1 70
Pitch do.	0 00	@	1 55
Rosin, Pale	6 50	@	7 25
do. No. 1	1 75	@	4 00
do. No. 2	1 20	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 10	@	1 15
Spirits Turp., ℔ gallon	45	@	46½
Varnish, ℔ gal.	26	@	30
NAILS, ℔ lb.,			
Cut	4½	@	4¾
Wrought	10	@	12½
OILS, ℔ gallon,			
Sperm	2 00	@	2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@	1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@	1 25
PEA NUTS, bush.	75	@	1 00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush.	75	@	0 90
Irish, do.	1 37½	@	1 50
do. ℔ bbl.	2 75	@	3 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.,			
N. C. Bacon,			
Hams	14½	@	15
Middlings	13½	@	14
Shoulders	12½	@	13
Hog round	13½	@	14
Western Bacon,			
Middlings	11½	@	11¾
Shoulders	9¼	@	9¾
N. C. Lard	12½	@	13
West'n do	12	@	12½
Butter	23	@	27
Cheese	11	@	11½
PORK, Northern, ℔ bbl.,			
City Mess	21 00	@22	00
Clear do	00 00	@20	00
Butt	18 00	@19	00
Prime	00 00	@00	00
Beef, Mess	16 00	@17	25
do. Fulton Market	00 00	@20	00
POULTRY,			
Chickens, live	20	@	35
do. dead	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	75	@	1 00
do. dead, ℔ lb.	00	@	00
SHEEP, ℔ head,			
Lambs	1 75	@	2 50
Mutton	1 75	@	2 50
SALT,			
Alum, ℔ bush.	25	@	30
Liverpool, ℔ sack, ground	75	@	85
do. fine	1 75	@	2 00
SUGAR, ℔ lb.			
Porto Rico	7¾	@	9
New Orleans	6¾	@	8¾
Muscovado	7	@	8
Loaf & crush'd	11	@	12
C. Yellow	9¾	@	10
Granulated	10¾	@	11¾
SOAP, ℔ lb.	5	@	7½
SHINGLES, ℔ M.,			
Contract	3 00	@	4 50
Common	1 50	@	1 75
STAVES, ℔ M.,			
W. O. Bbl.	16 00	@18	00
R. O. Hhd.	15 00	@25	00
Ash Head'g, 8	50	@12	00
TIMBER, ℔ M.,			
Shipping	0 00	@	0 00
Mill, prime	7 00	@	8 00
do. inferior to ordinary	4 25	@	6 50
TALLOW, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
TOBACCO, ℔ lb.,			
Common	18	@	20
Medium	25	@	30
Fine	45	@	50
WOOL, ℔ lb.	17	@	20

NOTE.—River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water, are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c.; say on lumber 90 cents to $1 ℔ M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10 @ 14 cents ℔ bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought ℔ Railroad, about the same expenses are incurred.——*For virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

FREIGHTS:

	On deck.	Under deck.
TO NEW YORK,		
Turpentine and Tar, ℔ bbl.	$ 00	$ 00 @ 35
Rosin do.	25	00 @ 30
Spirits Turpentine do.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, APRIL 26, 1858.

☞ *TRANSIENT Advertisers will please bear in mind that their advertisements cannot appear in this paper without first being paid for in advance. This rule will be strictly carried out, without respect to persons.*

No name for either the Daily or Weekly Journal, will hereafter be entered on our list without payment being made in advance, and the paper will in all cases be discontinued when the time paid for expires.

Oct. 29, 1857.

The Charlotte Convention—The Platform—New Converts, etc.

We have read a good deal of foolishness since the adjournment of the Charlotte Convention, and we have read a good deal of sound sense. The real opinion of the State appears to be that the Convention fixed upon a most worthy and popular gentleman as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of Governor—that the platform adopted meets every issue now before the people of the State without unnecessary verbiage, and shows conclusively that if prominent and distinguished gentlemen, not formerly belonging to the Democratic party, felt it their duty to be with us and pledge their hearty co-operation to promote the success of our cause, it was their own free and voluntary act—*they* came to the Democratic party—*it* did not come to them.

But the new converts did this, that and the other thing! What did they do and how did the Democratic Convention act towards them? They came forward in spite of old prejudices—the remembrance of former contests and former conquests or defeats—they came forward manfully to pledge their best efforts to the support of that party which they believed could alone exert a useful and conservative influence on the country—which alone has the will and ability to maintain the rights of the South in the Union. How were Democrats, how was a Democratic Convention to act towards these gentlemen—how were they to be treated? As conquered enemies, or as honored friends in the house of their friends? Surely there could be but one answer to this question—but one course to be adopted—that high-minded, courteous and honorable course which the Democratic Convention did adopt, and from which, we trust, the Democratic party will never deviate.

And when we are upon this subject, let us say another thing. It is a mistake—a great mistake to assert that these gentlemen who had more recently cast their fate with the Democratic party controlled its deliberations or dictated its choice. A glance over the vote by Counties will show that the reverse is the case as regards the choice. It will show that the counties in which the Democrats have recently obtained a preponderance, and those in which they have always had a majority, were mixed up and divided between the two gentlemen voted for by the Convention, but that if any distinction is to be made or comparison instituted, the fact will appear that the larger proportion of old line Democratic counties will be found among those who voted for the gentleman who obtained the nomination. But all this attempt to awaken prejudices or array different portions of the party against each other is a weak device of the enemy to which no member of the Convention or of the party will lend any countenance or support.

But the platform. One opponent says it is meagre, and another says it is this, that, and the other thing.—The object of that platform was simply to define the position of the Democracy of North Carolina upon the questions really before the people of the State and of the country at large, and to encumber the statement of that position by not one unnecessary word. Hence the brevity of the platform—a platform wholly Democratic—*old line* Democratic in its inception, composition and spirit—no compound of platitudes or generalities cut and dried before-hand, but the immediate expression of the sentiments of gentlemen representing the Democracy of all sections of the State.

One opponent of the Democracy—the Greensboro' *Patriot & Flag*, says that "the resolution on Internal Improvements is a wishy-washy concern, intended only to cheat and deceive the people on the subject of Internal Improvements"—that its object is to "enable the East to continue their game of fraud on the West," etc., etc.

The resolution on Internal Improvements is as follows:

Resolved, That we are anxious to see the resources of the different sections of the State fostered and developed, and to that end believe that such aid should be given towards the forwarding to completion of the works of Internal Improvement already begun, and the construction of such others as may be deemed expedient, as the credit of the State and the means of her citizens may permit, without injuriously affecting the one or imposing too onerous burdens on the other.

We respectfully ask what more or what less could be expected or demanded. The principle of granting aid to works of Internal Improvement has been recognized by all parties in North Carolina—it has ceased to be a party question. That much must be conceded. That much the resolution of the Democratic Convention affirms. Again, let us ask whether there be a man in the State who will stand up and say that he is for going forward in the prosecution of works of State improvement to the extent of sacrificing the credit of the State, or imposing taxes upon her citizens beyond their power to pay. If there be such a man, then him have we offended. Was it to be expected that the Democratic State Convention of North Carolina should give to particular projects a partizan character, by singling them out for party endorsement? Surely not.—We submit to every thinking man whether the resolution of the Democratic Convention does not embody every thing on the subject properly coming within the cognizance of a State Convention. The talk about the East continuing their game of fraud upon the West comes with a bad grace from a paper published in a section that has got far more than its share of State assistance—published on the line of a road, the cost of constructing which falls mainly upon the East. Fraud on the West! Flummery and humbug!

The people of the mountain counties are more reasonable than their would-be advocates would try to make out. They know that the people of the tax-paying East are sincere in their expression of anxiety to see the resources of all parts of the State developed. They are satisfied that the resolution of the Charlotte Convention means what it says; and they are too fair minded and honest to object to the qualification attached—they do not ask that the credit of the State should be sacrificed, or her people burdened beyond their power of standing up. We have some right to talk about this. We speak what we do know, and we speak as one who represented, in the Committee on resolutions, the county which pays the largest tax in the State.

☞ The Brig John Hathaway, Capt. Smith, arrived here yesterday (Friday) from Cardenas, and reports that on Sunday night last the Schr. Cortez, was seized by the British war steamer Forward, on suspicion of being a slaver. On Monday evening, the Hathaway passed her, in custody of the steamer, laying at anchor under Stone Key Light—at the entrance to the harbor of Cardenas. The Captain could not learn whether or not she had negroes on board.

The Hathaway is only 82 hours from Cardenas to the Bar, and her news is in advance of the mail.

FINE PIANOS.—Last week we dropped in to Mr. Love's Furniture Warerooms on Front street, to take a look at a couple of Pianos which Mr. Boswell has for sale. We don't pretend to much skill in judging of such things, but they certainly appear to us to be about as good, and as good-looking instruments as any person could desire to possess. They are beautifully gotten up—elegantly finished—not likely to get out of order, and—so critics say—have a glorious tone. Mr. B., who is a clever gentleman, by the way, will remain a few days.

The Kansas Committee of Conference.

On Friday last, Mr. Green, in the Senate, and Mr. English in the House, submitted the report of the joint committee of conference, appointed to take into consideration and report upon the disagreeing votes of the two Houses upon the bill for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State.

The report is in the form of a new bill, and as this Kansas question has been so long before the public, and a full knowledge of all the various steps which mark its progress is essential to an understanding of the politics of the day, we have thought it best to give up to it so much of our space as is necessary to enable us to present the new bill in full, which it will be seen is *earnestly* recommended to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. Green, of Missouri, and Mr. Hunter, Managers on the part of the Senate, and by Mr. English, of Indiana, and Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, Managers on the part of the House. The new bill was made the special order in the Senate for to-day (Monday, the 26th inst.,) at one o'clock. In the House it was postponed until the second Monday in May,—two weeks from to-day. The report is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF CONFERENCE UPON THE BILL TO ADMIT KANSAS AS A STATE.

The committee of conference appointed to consider the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the amendment to the Senate bill No. 161, entitled "A bill for the admission of the State of Kansas," report that they have had the subject under consideration, and have given it that careful, patient, and mature deliberation which they conceive its importance demands, and have agreed upon an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House amendment to the Senate bill.

They *earnestly* recommend the adoption of this amendment by the two houses of Congress.

JAMES S. GREEN,
R. M. T. HUNTER,
Managers on the part of the Senate.
WM. H. ENGLISH,
ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.
Managers on the part of the House.

The undersigned, one of the managers on the part of the Senate, does not agree to the foregoing report.

WM. H. SEWARD.

The undersigned, one of the managers on the part of the House, does not agree to the foregoing report.

WM. A. HOWARD.

A BILL FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Whereas the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to the Congress of the United States by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and whereas said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes in said ordinance hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore,

Be it enacted, &c., That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon the fundamental condition precedents, namely: that the question of admission with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for the purpose, namely: that the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: First, that sections number sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands, equivalent thereto and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, that seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State University, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public buildings or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the direction of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining, or as contigous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor thereof within one year after the admission of said State, and, when so selected, to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature may direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall by this article be granted to said State. Fifth, that five per centum of the net proceeds of sales of all the public lands lying within said State which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of such State into the Union, deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall after be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interefere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulation which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof; and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, and that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, "proposition accepted" or "proposition rejected."—Should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition accepted," the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States until the next census be taken by the federal government; but should a majority of the votes cast be for "proposition rejected," it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in the said proposition, and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the federal constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained by a census duly and legally taken that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time; and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State goverment in conformity with the federal constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of insuring, as far possible, that the election authorized by this act may be fair and free, the governor, United States district attorney, and secretary of the Territory of Kansas, and the presiding officers of the two branches of its legislature—namely, the president of the council and speaker of the house of representatives—are hereby constituted a board of commissioners to carry into effect the provisions of this act, and to use all the means necessary and proper to that end. And three of them shall constitute a board; and the board shall have power and authority to designate and establish precincts for voting, or to adopt those already established; to cause polls to be opened at such places as it may deem proper in the respective counties and election precincts of said Territory; appoint judges and clerks of election; fix the hour of the several places of voting, three days at least being allowed for the election; any two of whom shall be competent to act; to require the sheriffs of the several counties, by themselves or deputies, to attend the judges at each of the places of voting, for the purpose of preserving peace and good order; or the said board may, instead of said sheriffs and their deputies, appoint at their discretion, and in such instances as they may choose, other fit persons for the same purpose. The election hereby authorized shall continue one day only, and shall not be continued later than sundown on that day. The said board shall appoint the day for holding said election, and the said governor shall announce the same by proclamation; and the day shall be as early a one as is consistent with due notice thereof to the people of said Territory, subject to the provisions of this act. The said board shall have full power to prescribe the time, manner, and places of said elections, and to direct the time and manner of the returns thereof, which returns shall be made to the said board, whose duty it shall be to announce the result by proclamation, and the said governor shall certify the same to the President of the United States without delay.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That in the election hereby authorized, all white male inhabitants of said Territory over the age of twenty-one years, who possess the qualifications, which were required by the laws of said Territory, for a legal voter at the last general election for the members of the territorial legislature, and none others, shall be allowed to vote; and this shall be the only qualification required to entitle the voter to the right of suffrage in said elections. And if any person not so qualified shall vote or offer to vote, or if any person shall vote more than once at said election, or shall cause to be made any false, fictitious, or fraudulent returns, or shall alter or change any returns of said election such person shall, upon conviction thereof before any court of competent jurisdiction, be kept at hard labor not less than six months, and not more than three years.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the members of the aforesaid board of commissioners, and all persons appointed by them to carry into effect the provisions of this act, shall, before entering upon their duties, take an oath to perform faithfully the duties of their respective offices; and, on failure thereof, they shall be liable and subject to the same charges and penalties as are provided in like cases under the territorial laws.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the officers mentioned in the preceding section shall receive for their services the same compensation as is given for like services under the territorial laws.

So that a full understanding of the proposed amendment of the ordinance may be arrived at, we have concluded to publish the ordinance attached to, or rather preceding the Lecompton Convention, together with the explanations of Mr. English. He said:

The amendment proposed as a substitute is the very best that the committee were able to agree upon in view of the embarrassing circumstances surrounding the question.

It is true that it proposes the admission of the State on a condition, but in this respect it does not differ from either the Senate bill or House amendment. Both of these measures propose admission on conditions varying in their character and object. Nor does it differ from several precedents in other cases, such as those of Michigan and Iowa. The reason of the propriety, if not necessity, of a condition in the case of Kansas, grows out of the peculiar nature of the application. This is fully exemplified in the Senate bill, for the admission in it is on an "express condition," which, however, makes no provision for the acceptance by the people of Kansas of the terms therein prescribed. What might be the effect of this omission is not altogether clear. The ordinance adopted by the convention at Lecompton, and submitted with the constitution, asserts that "the State of Kansas will possess the undoubted right to tax such lands for the support of her State government, or for other proper and legitimate purposes connected with her existence as a State." And this asserted right she proposes, on admission, to surrender, in consideration that the Congress of the United States will make her the following grants, viz:

SECTION 1. That sections numbered 8, 16, 24 and 36, in every township in the State, or in case either of said numbered sections are or shall be otherwise disposed of that other lands, equal thereto in value and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State to be applied exclusively to the support of common schools.

SEC. 2. That all salt springs, and gold, silver, copper, lead, or other valuable mines, together with the lands necessary for their full occupation and use, shall be granted to said State for the use and benefit of said State; and the same shall be used or disposed of under such terms and conditions and regulations as the legislature of said State shall direct.

SEC. 3. That five per centum of the proceeds of the sales of all public lands sold or held in trust or otherwise lying within the said State, whether sold before or after the admission of the State into the Union, after deducting all expenses, incidental to the same, shall be paid to the said State of Kansas for the purpose following, to wit: two-fifths to be disbursed under the direction of the legislature of the State for the purpose of aiding the construction of railroads within the State, and the residue for the support of common schools.

SEC. 4. That seventy-two sections, or two entire townships shall be designated by the President of the United States, which shall be reserved for the use of a seminary of learning and appropriated by the legislature of said State solely to the use of said seminary.

SEC. 5. That each alternate section of land now owned, or which may hereafter be acquired by the United States, for twelve miles on each side of a line of railroad to be established or located from some point on the northern boundry of the State, leading southerly through said State in the direction of the Gulf of Mexico, and on each side of a line of railroad to be located and established from some point on the Missouri river westwardly through said State in the direction of the Pacific ocean, shall be reserved and conveyed to said State of Kansas for the purpose of aiding in the construction of said railroad, and it shall be the duty of the Congress of the United States, in conjunction with the proper authorities of this State, to adopt immediate measures for carrying the several provisions herein contained into full effect.

The proposition made to Congress by this ordinance is of the most extraordinary character and wholly inadmissible. A carefully-prepared estimate made at the General Land Office at the request of the committee shows that Kansas would receive an aggregate in lands under her ordinance of 23,592,160 acres, worth at minimum government price $29,490,200, and this is exclusive of other benefits claimed, and of what she might receive for lands containing mines of the useful and precious metals, except coal lands. The amendment agreed to by the committee proposes to give her the usual grants which have been made to most of the new States, and which embrace precisely the same quantity proposed to be given by the Crittenden amendment. Under this amendment Kansas would receive some 20,000,000 acres of land less than she would receive under her ordinances making a difference in favor of the United States—estimating the land at minimum prices—of $25,000,000.

We have thus placed the whole matter before our readers, that they may judge for themselves.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The case of Scott alias Johnson, was concluded yesterday and put to the jury about five o'clock in the afternoon. His Honor had adjourned the Court, and the jury had retired for consultation not more than five minutes, when, at the request of the jury, the Judge was sent for, and on his arrival a verdict of "Guilty of Murder" was returned. The Clerk was instructed to record the verdict, the jury was discharged and the prisoner ordered back to jail. A considerable number of colored persons watched him as he was carried back to his place of confinement. Apparently, Scott has few friends among those of his own color. He has always borne a bad character for violence, and had certainly committed one or two homicides. The *alias* he assumes, is one of the strangest things. Johnson was the name of a man he killed, and why anybody, no matter how depraved, should seek to keep such a fact constantly before him by wearing the name of the victim of his violence, is wholly unaccountable.

This forenoon his Honor sentenced Scott to be hung on Friday, May 7th. This is with the understanding that such sentence should be subject to the consideration of a motion for arrest of Judgment made by A. Empie, Esq., counsel for the prisoner.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

SUPERIOR COURT.—The Court is occupied to-day in the trial of the three young men, Pitts and the two Allens charged with the Robbery committed upon Mr. Enoch Robbins at the depot of the Manchester R. R. Company.

The testimony is substantially the same with that reported by us on the primary investigation.

INQUEST.—On the 21st inst. Coroner Jones held an inquest, in Holly Shelter district in this county, over the body of Mr. Edgar Castina, shot by Noah Lanier, as already stated in this paper. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with these facts. Lanier has not yet been taken.

☞ We have waited [illegible] extensive exchange list without finding [illegible] of earlier interest. In glancing over [illegible] North Carolina exchanges, we are pleased to remark the cheerful assent of the Democratic press to the nomination of Judge Ellis, an assent given as freely by those who favored the nomination of another gentleman, as by those who were the original supporters of Mr. Ellis.—We must also acknowledge with pleasure the courteous tone of all the more respectable papers of the opposition—the readiness with which they concede the ability and eminent fitness of the nominee of the Democratic party.

Looking at matters and things abroad we find affairs in rather an unsettled state. The House Committee on Foreign relations has reported in favor of the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer arrangement with England.

Some unpleasant feelings exist between this government and that of Paraguay, one of the small South American Republics bordering on the La Plata. This arises out of the fact that the United States surveying steamer *Water Witch* was fired into by a fort of Paraguay, while proceeding up the Parana River, one bank of which belongs to Paraguay, the other to Buenos Ayres. This occurred some year or two since and proper satisfaction has not yet been accorded. Less is known of this State than of almost any other on the continent. For long years the iron rule and exclusive policy of the dictator, Dr. Francia, kept it closed against foreigners as settlers or even travelers. His successor, Lopez, followed in his footsteps, and until recently Paraguay was the nearest approach to Japan. The tyranny of Francia seems at least to have given something like stability to the Paraguayan social system, and secured an exemption from the constant revolutions which have desolated the other republics of South America. Recently Paraguay would appear to have become the victim of revolutionary movements within, while it is threatened with foreign invasion from without, its powerful neighbor Brazil being inclined to "annex" it.—It is said that the present government of Paraguay is willing to make suitable amends to the United States. Under these circumstances, there is a reluctance to pursue a harsh course towards her.

From Europe, the appearance of things is rather unsatisfactory. It cannot be denied that the state of feeling is bad—that the tranquility of Europe rests upon an insecure basis—that there is mutual distrust abroad—that England and France have no love for each other. British diplomacy has prevailed for the time in killing off the French project of a ship-canal through the Isthmus of Suez, which project the Turkish Government has refused to sanction. On the other hand, the French ambassador at Constantinople is endeavoring to arouse the Porte to resist the British occupancy of the Island of Perim at the mouth of the Red Sea. France is also anxious that this should be resisted by all the European powers, as an infraction of the treaty guaranteeing the integrity of the Turkish Empire.

France and Austria meet each other in Italy. The tone of French diplomacy has become menacing, and that of Austria displays corresponding irritation.

The British beat the Sepoys, but neither tranquilize India, nor quell the spirit of rebellion.

Daily Journal, 23d inst.

THE WARSAW GAZETTE.—Some eight or ten days since, a gentleman handed us a copy of the prospectus of a new paper to be called the *Warsaw Gazette*, which Messrs. Wombell & Co. propose to publish at Warsaw, Duplin county. The prospectus has somehow been misplaced, and we have been unable to lay our hands on it. It is proposed to make the *Gazette* a family and business paper. Price $2 a year—club rates somewhat lower.

Three Days Later from Europe.

The steamer Canada arrived at Halifax on the 23d, with Liverpool dates to the 10th inst.

The Canada brought out £40,000 sterling in specie. She passed the Arabia early on the morning of the 11th, and on the 17th the City of Baltimore.

INDIA.—Bombay dates of March 18th had been received in England. Lucknow was nearly in the entire possession of the English. Gen. Outram having turned the enemy's line-works, the Martiniere was stormed by Sir Edward Lugard on the 9th, and on the 11th two regiments stormed the Beguni's palace. The British loss was less than 100 killed and wounded, and the enemy's loss about 500. On the opposite side of the river Gen. Outram cut up 500 more among the buildings in advance of the palace, which he occupied on the 14th. [Here the wires worked so badly as to render much of the despatch unintelligible.—Rep.] Twenty-four guns were taken. General Outram crossed the bridge, and opened a fire on the flying enemy. The cavalry and artillery were still in pursuit of the fugitives.

Considerable fear had been felt at Calcutta of an outbreak there, but it was believed without foundation.

CHINA.—The Chinese braves were assembling about Canton in large numbers, with the expressed determination to retake the city. The ship of war Inflexible, with commissioner Yeh on board, had reached Singapore.

Despatches are said to have reached Paris, asking reinforcements, as the Chinese show no disposition for peace.

ENGLAND.—The grand jury of London have indicted Bernard Alsop, Assini, and others, for the attempt to kill Louis Napoleon.

Some English fillibusters had established themselves on one of the Spice Islands, fortified a village, and levied contributions on the inhabitants. Subsequently they abandoned their position on the approach of the Dutch troops.

Parliament had not reassembled, and political matters were dull.

Count Persigny had presented his letter of recall to the Queen, and returned to France.

Sir J. G. Le Marchant, ex-Governor of Nova Scotia, is gazetted to the governorship of Malta.

The first annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association was held at Manchester on the 9th inst. The attendance was large, and the prospects were said to be encouraging. A resolution was adopted to continue and extend the organization, with a view to secure an abundance of the raw material.

The English government was about to enter into a contract with Austria for the latter to construct a telegraph from Malta to Alexandria.

The weekly meeting of the directors of the Bank of England broke up without a reduction of the rate of discount. The course of exchange at New York and the increased demand for money operated to postpone the reduction.

Large policies of insurance are said to have been opened in London and Liverpool for the despatch of specie to New York in this and succeeding steamers.

The quarterly meetings of the iron trade had been held at Birmingham. Although business continued dull, confidence appeared to be returning, and trade assuming a healthier condition.

The London Herald has reason to believe that the present law officers of the crown have come to a decision in the Cagliari case directly at variance with that of their predecessors.

Reports were current of a failure of some magnitude in the India trade, but no name had been mentioned.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, in a despatch, dated on the night of the 9th instant says: A commission has been appointed to examine and report on the best system for placing the French commercial ports in a state of defence. A levy of French seamen, from twenty to forty years of age, is going on in the most complete and strict manner. The instructions issued for carrying out this measure state that it is adopted with the object of giving to the fleet seamen completely formed and experienced, and who are in full force of age and activity.

A leading article in the London Times on the Perim and Suez canal very nearly produced a panic.

M. Broack, Minister of Finance, has resigned, and the resignation has been accepted by a rescript very flattering to him. M. Knischwitch, a senator, has been appointed his successor.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times writes that, according to a private letter from Paris, a serious misunderstanding has recently arisen between the Emperor and Prince Napoleon.

Two Turkish men-of-war, with 3,000 troops on board, had passed Corfu, *en route* for Albania, to put a stop to the depredations committed on the Turkish frontier in the Adriatic, and to protect it from the Montenegrins.

A severe conflict had taken place near Ghazeh between the Ottomans and the Arabs under Sheik Ghenaah, who was betrayed and made by one of his followers. His head had been severed from his body, and was carried in triumph to Cairo. His death had been followed by the [illegible] great rejoicing had taken place.

[illegible] Democratic [illegible] Clinton, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

On motion, P. Murphy, Esq., was called to the Chair, and James C. Holmes requested to act as Secretary.—The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, and, on motion, appointed Thomas H. Holmes, Amos Herring, William Fryer, Sen., Oliver P. White and Hardy Spell, a committee to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

The committee made the following report, which was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has been the time honored usage of the Democratic party of Sampson County, in order to secure organization, to hold Conventions for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent them in the General Assembly of the State. Therefore,

Resolved, That we still adhere to said usage, and do recommend that a Convention be held in the Town of Clinton, on Saturday the 29th day of May next, to nominate candidates to represent us in both branches of the next Legislature.

Resolved, That the Democrats in each captain's district in the county, be requested to appoint three delegates to attend said Covention.

Resolved, That the Platform adopted by the Charlotte Convention meets with our most hearty approval, and we hail with enthusiasm and delight the nomination of the Hon. John W. Ellis, as a candidate for Governor, and we do pledge ourselves to use every honorable effort to secure his triumphant election.

On motion, the proceedings of the meeting were ordered to be forwarded to the Wilmington *Journal*, with the request that they be published, and other Democratic papers in the State will copy.

The meeting then adjourned.

P. MURPHY, Chairman.

JAMES C. HOLMES, Sec'y.
CLINTON, April 24th, 1858.

Ratification Meeting.

The Democratic State Convention which assembled in the town of Charlotte on the 14th inst., having nominated as their candidate for governor the HON. JOHN W. ELLIS, of Rowan, the citizens of Salisbury and vicinity assembled in the Court-House on the night of the 16th in ratification of the nomination. The meeting came to order, and James E. Kerr being unanimously called to the chair requested B. R. Moore, Esq., to act as Secretary.

The following resolutions were offered and adopted by acclamation.

Resolved, The we are heartily rejoiced at the nomination of our fellow citizen, the Hon. John W. Ellis, as a democratic candidate for governor; and that we will, by our vote on the first Thursday of August next, show our appreciation of his merits, and of the honor which the democratic State Convention has done Rowan.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Salisbury Banner, Raleigh Standard and Wilmington Journal, with request for publication.

The meeting was addressed by the chairman, W. L. Steele of Richmond, the Hon. John Kerr of Casswell, Junius J. Scales, Esq., of Alamance, J. A. Engelhard, Esq., of Wake and Wm. Devanghn, Esq. of Sampson.

Motion for adjournment was then made, and three cheers were given for the Hon. John W. Eliss, of Rowan.

JAMES E. KERR, Ch'n.

B. R. MOORE, Sec'y.

From the Salisbury Banner.

Ratification Meeting in Salisbury.

MR. EDITOR:—We are all gratified at the demonstration which was made on yesterday evening, that there was not a dissenting voice to be heard within our town in the general shout of rejoicing at the recent nomination for Governor of our fellow-townsman, the HON. JOHN W. ELLIS. The expressions of gladness and satisfaction were of such a character as to make any man feel proud. I have never seen Salisbury present such a handsome appearance.

The meeting in the Court House was large and enthusiastic.

The Salisbury Brass Band contributed their excellent music to enhance the pleasure of the occason. The Rowan Rifle Guards, of which company Judge Ellis is a member, turned out irrespective of party, presenting a manly and martial appearance. To complete the list of attractions of the evening, we are happy to say that the ladies honored us with there presence. The court-house was brilliantly illuminated, as were many of the stores and private residences. Every one seemed anxious to show their appreciation of the compliment paid to Salisbury by the action of the late convention at Charlotte.

The meeting was called to order by Col. H. L. Robards, who moved that Maj. James E. Kerr be appointed chairman, which motion was unanimously concurred in. Mr. B. R. Moore was requested to act as secretary.—before taking his seat, the chairman addressed the meeting, with a well timed and enthusiastic speech in support of the nominee. He acknowledged the honor done to the town and county in the selection of Rowan's favorite son, as the standard bearer of the great Democratic party. Rowan, by her vote, will show that the nomination meets with her heartiest approval. Col. W. L. Steele, of Richmond, being called for, begged to be excused from making any remarks on account of indisposition, but, permission being refused, he took the stand and warmly supported the nomination. He referred in very complimentary terms of Judge Ellis as entirely worthy of the high honor conferred upon him. He then introduced the Hon. John Kerr, of Caswell, who entertained the audience with a continued flow of eloquence. He challenged Rowan to a friendly contest with Caswell for pre-eminence in zeal in the support of John W. Ellis. Mr. Kerr's fame as an orator, is so well known and established, that it would be a work of supererogation for us to attempt to say anything of his effort on this occasion. He is a true man and a patriot, and the enemies of the South will cower beneath the mighty blows of his stalwart arm. Mr. Scales of Alamance was next called upon, and willingly added his voice to the general ratification of the nomination, and pledged the sincere and cordial support of the Democracy of this county to Judge Ellis. Mr. Scales is a worthy representative of his county. Mr. Engelhard, of Wake, in reply to the calls made upon him, responded for the home of W. W. HOLDEN. He responded the more readily, because he was a member of the Wake delegation, whose first choice in the convention had been Mr. Holden.—He desired to say, for Wake, that she would, in August next, roll up a majority for John W. Ellis that would make him proud. It was particularly pleasing to hear the gentleman from Wake give in his adhesion to the nomination so heartily. It showed the harmony and kind feeling existing between the friends of the different gentlemen whose names had been before the convention. It was fortunate that Wake was represented and so well represented. Mr. Engelhard did his part well, and very gracefully pledged the support of Mr. Holden and of Wake. Mr. Devane, of Sampson, in response to the calls made upon him, answered for his section of the State, in an excellent speech. The Democracy is every where united and exultant in the assurance of certain success; and the meeting heard with pleasure Mr. Devane promise that Sampson would do her part.

SALISBURY.

There is *iron* enough in the *blood* of forty-two men, to make a ploughsbear weighing twenty-four pounds.

So says an exchange. We know of a smaller number of men who have *brass* enough in their *faces* to make a pair of and-irons, shovel and tongs—weight not estimated.

HARD UNDERTAKING.—An exchange says a divine out West is trying to persuade girls to forego marriage. It says he has succeeded to persuade one, and she is about 70 years old.

Why are lawyers like a lazy man in bed in the morning?

Ans.—Because they lie first on one side, and then turn over and lie on the other.

A very fat man for the purpose of quizzing Dr.——, of N——, asked him to prescribe for his complaint, which he declared was sleeping with his mouth open.

"Sir," said the Doctor, "your disease is incurable. Your skin is too short, so that, when you shut your eyes your mouth opens."

"How late is it?"

"Look at the boss and see if he is drunk yet; if he is not, it can't be much after eleven o'clock."

"Does he keep good time?"

"Splendid! they regulate the town clock by his nose."

The following is a specimen of sharp shooting between a coquette and her lover:

"You men are angels when you woo the maid,
But devils when the marriage vow is paid."

The lover not to be outdone, replied as follows:

"The change, dear girl, is easily forgiven,
We find we are in hell instead of heaven."

EFFECT OF VIOLENT POLITICAL AGITATION.—Letters from Kansas say that the political agitation in the Territory has so absorbed the attention of the squatters that they have neglected their crops and private affairs, and so exhausted their means, that a large portion of them will be unable to pay for their land before it will be offered for sale under the proclamation of the President. Many of those who are unable to pay cash will lose their claims and will have nothing [illegible] daily.

The London Times, of February 24th, related the following remarkable incident:

One of the most daring and successful attempts to achieve liberty it has ever been our province to record, took place near Lockerbie, on the evening of Friday last. The mail train from Edinburgh arrived there at its usual time, at 8 minutes past 11 o'clock, P. M.—Among the passengers being conveyed to London was a detective officer from the metropolis, and a prisoner, a ticket-of-leave man, under his charge. The train makes no intermediate stoppage between Lockerbie and Carlisle, a distance of 25 miles; and thus, after leaving this station, goes generally at unusually rapid rate—about 40 miles an hour.

After leaving Lockerbie about a mile and a half, the prisoner made some excuse for getting near the window of the carriage, a second class one. The officer kindly humored his desire, and was conversing with two gentlemen in the compartment, fellow-travelers from Edinburgh, when a slight noise attracted his attention, and caused him to turn round to the prisoner; but the seat was vacant, and the bird not flown but flying, as the astonished officer, to his horror and amazement, only saw the soles of his shoes in the act of clearing the window; the other passengers, as much surprised, consoled the officer with the idea that he would find the mangled remains of his prisoner next morning, as the velocity with which the train was going left no chance of his getting off in safety. But the baffled officer's misery was not to end here. No stoppage of the train could take place until he reached Carlisle, and no train started for Lockbie until next morning. Upon reaching the former station, however, a goods train was placed at his disposal, and he was enabled to return.

The next morning, with various railway and police officials, he made a search along the line, in the hope of finding his prisoner wounded and unable to crawl away from the scene of his exploit; but no trace of his presence except his bonnet, could be discovered, although the marks of his leap were plainly visible; and it was then seen with what judgment the prisoner had chosen his ground. The place was a gentle slope, immediately before entering the Norwood cutting. The distance of the leap from the carriage was truly wonderful. Although the fellow was handcuffed, he must have made a flying leap of seven feet from the carriage before he touched the ground, and then rolled down a declivity of some eighteen or twenty feet into a ditch, as was distinctly shown from part of the hedge at the bottom being broken, some spots of blood being spattered on one or two stones in the vicinity, and upon one was visible a quantity of hair.

The officials narrowly searched the hedges and plantations in the neighborhood, but completely "put out." However, from inquiries made, they seemed to have got upon the prisoner's trail, as a man was seen early in the morning to have passed some children upon the road to Edinburgh, with his head and one hand bandaged.

The escaped prisoner has since been captured in Edinburgh.

SUMNER'S HEALTH.—Every now and then we find a touching paragraph in some Black Republican newspaper concerning the condition of Senator Sumner's health. The last that has fallen under our notice is the following from the Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveler*:

"Don't be alarmed by the report in regard to Mr. Sumner now afloat in the papers. He has been slightly indisposed, but is about as well now as when he reached here two weeks since. On last Wednesday, while in the Congressional Library, he was notified that the Senate was about voting on the admission of Minnesota, when he walked rather fast from the Library to the Senate, reaching his seat in time to vote. The next morning he was very lame, and very much exhausted. The sudden effort and the excitement was too much for him, and he felt pain for several days in his back, and by a slight pressure on his brain; but it was not sufficient to stop his usual reading, writing, or exercise, but enough for the moment to be very uncomfortable. It has now in a great measure disappeared. He voted against Lecompton in the Senate. But the Senator accepts it as a warning against a premature attention to much business.—It may be the means of preventing a much more serious indisposition."

We concur with the Richmond *Whig* in the opinion, that the tale will hardly bear telling. It is not more than thirty or forty steps from the Congressional Library to the Senate Chamber, and yet, because the martyred Sumner "walked rather fast from the Library to the Senate," he became "very lame and very much exhausted" and "felt pain for several days in his back, and by a slight pressure on his brain." Is this not funny to tell of a man who has lately traveled all over the European Continent, and who is now continually walking the streets of Washington after the hurried manner of a genuine Yankee? Really, the "pressure" game of the notorious Sumner has been practiced long enough. As the New York policeman told Mrs. Cunningham in the bogus baby affair, the "game is about played out." Do let us have a change